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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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SECOND EDITION.

WHICH?

The Law and the Electoral System.

The Attorney General Looking It Up.

Leading Democrats Offer to Bet There Will Be Another Civil War Within Forty Days.

Gathering of Rifle Clubs in the South.

Many Southern Democratic Electors Ineligible,

Their Political Disabilities Not Having Been Removed.

Latest Returns from the Doubtful States.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15, 1876.

The Attorney General is deeply engaged in investigating various questions arising under the laws governing the electoral system of choosing President and Vice President. The eligibility of electors is now under consideration, upon which a report will be submitted to the President, the only one upon which there is now any doubt. The others possess no features inconsistent with the provisions of the law. In the event of an elector being ineligible, the Attorney General states that the appointment would be void and no election, for to admit the other would be contrary to the will of the people; therefore the whole number of electors would be three hundred and sixty-eight. As the law requires a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, Hayes receiving the vote of three Southern States would make a tie, and throw the election into the House of Representatives. Here each State has one vote decided by the political cast of the State; the delegation would stand twenty-one States Democratic, sixteen Republican and one a tie. In such a vote Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio would be Democratic, and New York alone of the great States Republican. The Senate, by States, stands eighteen Republican, eleven Democratic and nine tie.

California's Vote.

The legal authorities of the Government state that the Governor of California has no discretion in the matter of issuing certificates to electors; that the law required him to grant certificates to the Electors chosen. He is not a judge of the correctness of the returns. Should he hesitate, a *mandamus* could be issued.

Prominent Democrats in the city in proportion as they lose hope of carrying the three Southern States, fall back upon the argument of 1861. They are now talking openly of rebellion. Several to-night offered to bet that there would be a civil war within forty days. Meanwhile the gathering of the rifle clubs in the South goes on unrebuked.

It appears, upon investigation, that a number of Southern Democratic electors are still under political disability, no amnesty having been granted them. The Democrats are now not so active in search of Northern Republican postmasters on the electoral tickets.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The eligibility of the Vermont postmaster elected United States elector remains the topic of discussion. Letters have been sent from the Department of Justice to the proper judicial authorities in Vermont, the principal object of which seems to be to learn every legislative or judicial act bearing upon cases with any similarity to that now existing. Judge Taft has been approached for opinions, but the Attorney General has been careful to make no expression of his views. He is particular with regard to being quoted on the matter. Carial construction of conventions held with the Attorney General lead to the belief that he holds where one elector ineligible was elected, such circumstance does not elect the opposing elector.

FLORIDA.

NEW YORK, November 15.—The *Herald's* special from Tallahassee, says: "It is now considered to be settled that the full official returns of the county canvassing boards will give the State to Drew by more than 900, and to Tilden by more than 563 majority. These majorities will be stacked before the State Canvassing Board, and the Republicans are confident that they can throw out several precincts. The Democrats are equally confident that they can successfully defend every return. The county boards have, with hardly any exception, canvassed the returns and referred all matters of contest to the State Board."

A dispatch has been received at the Republican headquarters stating that Mr. Despeles, Republican candidate for the Legislature in Monroe county, protested against the canvass of the vote of the Third precinct in Key West, on the ground that the ballot box was taken away and counted by the managers in violation of the law. This precinct gave a large Democratic majority. The protest was not heeded by the County Board.

The *Times'* Tallahassee dispatch says as the county canvassers go on it becomes more and more apparent that Hayes has run far ahead of his ticket. The Republicans are sure that their State ticket is elected by a good majority; but no matter how that may be, they have no doubt as to the success of the national ticket.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, November 15.—General Sheridan, E. W. Stoughton, of New York; Senator Sherman, of Ohio; Hons. John A. Kasson, W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and Eugene Hale, of Maine, arrived here this afternoon. The Republicans will reply to the note of the Democrats to-morrow. No action was taken to-day by either party. It is understood the Republicans are gathering affidavits in several parishes, showing intimidation, Democratic frauds, &c. It is stated, will secure several thousand affidavits of colored persons who voluntarily voted for Tilden and Nicholls. Several letters are published this evening from colored men in St. Mary's parish, denying Governor Kellogg's statement that in every parish except Ouachita and East and West Feliciana the colored vote has been cast solidly for the Republican party. General Anderson, of the Returning Board, arrived to-day. Governor Wells is expected to-night. The board will meet to-morrow. The wholesale houses report business at a stand still.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, November 15.—An error in the returns from Pickens county reduces the majority of the Democratic State ticket, according to the *News and Courier* count, to 1,118.

CHARLESTON, November 15.—The Columbia correspondent of the *News and Courier* telegraphs that official returns have been received from all the counties in the State except Laurens, Kershaw, Colleton and Darlington. The returns for Laurens county have been in Columbia since Friday, but have not been delivered yet to the Canvassing Board. The correspondent is informed by Republicans that the majority claimed for Hayes by Republicans, upon the returns as they stand, is 1,200, and for Chamberlain something less. No county is thrown out in this calculation. Chief Justice Carter is in Columbia, and has notified Governor Chamberlain that he says there is not half so much excitement here as at the North.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 15.—In the City Council to-night, the matter of the disputed election for Congressman in the Third district came up on a question as to whether the twenty-five votes for Field, the publican, on which were printed the words "For Congressman, Fourth district," should be counted. An order was passed that in the certificate to the Secretary of State the whole number of votes be included in the count, with an explanation relative to the twenty five, leaving the Governor and Council to determine to whom the certificate of election shall be given. Counsel for Dean, Democrat, submitted a proposition that the matter be referred to the Supreme Court of the State, and in event of an adverse decision he should not contest the seat in Congress.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15.—The latest returns leave no doubt that Luttrell, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Third district.

OREGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15.—Press dispatches from Salem, Oregon, say it is announced by the Democrats there to-day that the following programme will be carried out in reference to the case of J. W. Watts, the Presidential elector of the Republican ticket who was postmaster of Lafayette. The law of Oregon provides that the Secretary of State, in the presence of the Governor, shall count the vote and give to the persons having the highest number of votes the certificate of election, giving the Secretary no power except to count the votes and issue certificates; but it is asserted that a writ will be served on the Secretary, issued out of the Supreme Court, enjoining the issuance of a certificate to Watts, and giving it to the highest elector on the Democratic ticket.

WASHINGTON.

The Estimates for Government Expenses Next Year.

A Decrease of About $10,000,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15, 1876.

Treasury Estimates for Next Year.

The officials of the Treasury Department are busily engaged in collating estimates for the next fiscal year submitted by the different branches of the Government. It is ascertained that the work is well advanced, and unless there is some unexpected delay, the book of estimates will be presented to Congress during the first week of the session. In general tabulated statment is yet prepared, but judging from the estimates already classified, will run somewhat less than last year. The aggregate then was three hundred and ten millions. It is believed that for the fiscal year 1876 77 they will not exceed three hundred millions.

Governor Shepherd's Failure.

The creditors of ex-Governor Shepherd to-night decided to permit him to proceed with his business, his property to be placed in the hands of trustees.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S CLAIM FOR PRIZE MONEY.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The trial of the claim of Admiral Porter, of the North Atlantic Squadron, for prize money, growing out of the capture of the Richmond, was began yesterday, before Judge Humphries. About one million five hundred thousand dollars is involved in this controversy.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

shows that there were distributed during the past year 1,520,000 packages of vegetables and field seeds and textiles, including nearly 900,000 of vegetable, 372 000 of flowers, 66,000 of wheat, 64,000 of tobacco, and 883 of cotton. The seeds were collected from all parts of the world because of their peculiar excellence.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations has been called by its Chairman to meet on the 22d inst. The estimates for the diplomatic and consular service slightly exceed $1,200 000. This is $59,000 in excess of the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year, and nearly $150,000 less than the estimates of last year. The estimates for all expenses of the Government, with the exception of pensions, are larger than the appropriations of the present year. The pension estimates are $28,533,500—a million less than the amount appropriated for the present year. Considerable amount of reduction in pension fists may now be counted upon. The Indian and army estimates are much larger than the appropriation granted last session for the current fiscal year, but the postoffice estimates promise to be nearly the same.

REPORT OF INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner is at work upon his report. He will make few recommendations, and regards it as unnecessary to make any change in taxation.

A MEETING OF CREDITORS OF EX GOVERNOR SHEPHERD

was held this evening. Ninety per cent. of the creditors were present, and unanimously agreed to extend for a period of five years their several claims. Mr. Shepherd turned over all his property to Hon. George Taylor, H. A. Willard and Samuel Cross as trustees, for the benefit of his creditors, but with the agreement that he is to have the management of the realization of his assets. The detailed statement of his affairs shows an excess of about half a million of dollars of assets over liabilities. His friends confidentially anticipate that he will be able to settle up his affairs long before the expiration of the time granted.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Count of Visitors Finished—The Total for Six Months 9,789,378.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.—The Department of Admission of the Centennial Exhibition has just finished the count of the visitors to the grounds on Friday last, the closing day, and the total computing the official record of admissions during the six months extending from May 10 to November 10. The Exhibition was open one hundred and fifty-six days. During that time the paid admissions were 8,031,325. The free admissions were 1,785,053. Total admissions, 9,789,378. The total receipts were $8,813,749 75. The receipts for the total admissions were 61,568. The average daily receipts were $23,935 80.

This afternoon a meeting of ladies was held under the auspices of the Women's Centennial Executive Committee, in the little kindergarten building near the Women's Pavilion on the Exhibition grounds. The place of meeting was crowded. Mrs. E. D. Gillespie presided, and announced that it had been agreed to continue the women's organization under the title of the Women's Centennial National League, and that a permanent organization would be made. She also submitted a plan for the new organization, stating that it would convene in Philadelphia on the 23d of next February. By what authority these arrangements had been made no exclusive was a question which stirred up considerably some of the ladies, and when Mrs. Mary Nolan, of St. Louis, addressed the meeting, many of her remarks being considered as having a personal application, the greater number of the women left, and the previous question of authority for exclusiveness was neither ordered nor answered.

The Exposition grounds to-day presented a lonesome appearance. The cash admission numbered only 1,903. In consequence of the rainfall the narrow-gauge railway stopped business. Over four million passengers have been carried by the company.

The vegetable and mineral exhibits in the special department of West Virginia have been presented to the city.

The Centennial Commission appointed a committee to prepare a final report to Congress, concerning the history of the Exhibition. Mr. Meeker, of Colorado, is Chairman.

PIRACY.

Eleven Cuban Refugees Board a Steamer, Murder the Officers and Sieze the Vessel.

HAVANA, November 15.—While the steamer Montezuma, belonging to the line of steamers running between here and Porto Rico and touching at various ports of this island and at Puerto Plata, was at the latter port, about eleven passengers embarked. When the steamer was on the high seas, they killed the captain, first mate, first engineer and supercargo and took possession of the steamer. They then landed the rest of the passengers on Romero Key, Cuba, and put to sea again. It is supposed these so-called passengers were Cubans, Puerto Plata being full of refugees.

CASUALTIES.

Vessels Lost in the Hurricane at St. Thomas.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—Dispatches from St. Thomas, dated September 16, state that a hurricane passed over that island on the 13th of that month. The bark Idula Berney and the brig Veteran were totally wrecked. The crew of the latter were saved, but that of the former (six) were drowned, including the Captain and wife.

Five Men Smothered by Escaping Steam.

DETROIT, November 15.—A report just received from Sheboygan, Mich., states that the tug J. U. Bennett went ashore on Monday near St. Helena Island, Straits of Mackinaw, on Tuesday morning. Five of her crew were smothered and scalded to death in a room over the boiler by steam escaping from the safety valves. The names of the unfortunate men are Paul Peary, Captain; F. Martin, mate; W. Muicrone, fireman; Vetal Buneson, steward, and John Newton. The Bennett has been pulled off by the tug Leviathan, and brought to St. Helena, slightly damaged.

The Ungallant Vermonters.

MONTPELIER, November 15.—The bill to accord women the same privileges as men was defeated in the House to-day, 141 to 46.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern War Cloud.

AUSTRIA FAVORS THE CONFERENCE.

VIENNA, November 15.—A favorable reply of Austria to the English conference proposal has been dispatched to London.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA IN ACCORD.

VIENNA, November 15.—Nothing is known in diplomatic circles here confirming the statement published in the *New Free Press* that England had communicated certain ulterior designs of Russia to Count von Buest, the Austrian Ambassador in London, and that a complete agreement was established between England and Austria.

ADHESION OF THE PORTE.

LONDON, November 15.—A Reuter telegram from Constantinople says: All the Powers are stated to be in accord respecting the conference which is expected to commence its sitting at the end of November. The Porte has made some objection, but its adhesion appears certain, England having made urgent representations to that end.

EXPORT OF HORSES PROHIBITED BY RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 15.—An Imperial order was promulgated to-day prohibiting the export of horses from Western and Southern Russia.

WAR RISKS.

LONDON, November 15.—The *Post* to day, in its financial column, says: London underwriters are taking five shillings per £100 for the risk of capture on steamers now loading in Russian ports.

REFORMS TO BE DEMANDED BY RUSSIA.

VIENNA, November 15.—The *Political Correspondence* published a letter from its St. Petersburg correspondent, which summarizes the reforms Russia intends to demand of the Porte, as follows: First, disarmament of the entire population of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria, without distinction of creed. Second, abolition of irregular troops. Third, transfer to Asia of the Circassians settled in Europe. Fourth, the languages of the country to be introduced in the public offices and tribunals. Fifth, a native Christian to be appointed Governor by the Porte in each province, and the appointment of a permanent commission of supervisors, composed of consuls of the Great Powers. The letter also mentions as reforms to be demanded those specified in a dispatch from Vienna.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY—A RISING OF THE POLES FEARED.

LONDON, November 15.—The *Standard's* Vienna special says the force which Russia will mobilize in accordance with the recent ordinance numbers 195,292 infantry, 26,788 cavalry, and 624 rifled breech-loading cannon. The rifles are of the American Berdan pattern. Because of the state of the weather, military men estimate that at least a month will be required before the above force can be concentrated on the Pruth.

The *Post's* Berlin dispatch says preparations have been made for the concentration of the Russian army of Vistula, which is to be reinforced by the Imperial Guards.

LONDON, November 15.—The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch says: A most trustworthy correspondent telegraphs from Paris that Germany positively refuses to participate in the exhibition of 1878.

Intelligence from Warsaw indicates an impending Polish rising. The Government has posted placards in Warsaw, prohibiting any gathering in the streets. In this connection the *Financier* says the news of the proclamation of a state of siege in Poland arrived in London last night.

DERBY WILL PROTEST AGAINST THE MOBILIZATION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY—TURKEY PREPARING FOR THE WORST—THE HITCH IN REGARD TO THE CONFERENCE—THE "THUNDERER" HOPEFUL OF PEACE.

LONDON, November 16.—The *Times'* dispatch from Paris says: It is announced that Lord Derby is on the point of addressing a protest to the various Powers against the mobilization of the Russian army.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says: Advices from the Russian frontier announce that freight trains on the railway lines from the Polish frontier southward have been seized, the locomotives being required for the transporation of military stores. All the physicians in South Russia have been invited to enter the army.

Turkey is also preparing for hostilities, to concentrate five army corps of 40,000 men each in Bulgaria, and will merely have one sufficient force available for the defensive on the side of Servia and Montenegro. Four English officers of engineers have been engaged by the Porte to superintend the strengthening of Constantinople and the fortresses of the Danube. A contract has been signed for provisioning Widdin for eight months for a garrison of 14,000 men. The armament of Widdin is complete. It consists of sixty large Krupp cannon and eighty five pieces of smaller caliber. The Danube flotilla has been reinforced. The arsenal at Constantinople is busily engaged in fitting out the fleet. A military train of 1,200 wagons is being formed.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* explains the hitch in regard to the conference. The Porte considered England's proposal as vague, and instructed its ambassador in London to ask the British Government what it really meant to propose. England refused thus to forestall the work of the conference, and Turkey declined to reply. The invitation for to join the conference will be repeated to the Porte.

The *Times* says editorially: We believe we may now accept it as certain that the meeting of the conference will not, despite the warlike preparations of various Powers. We believe all the Powers desire peace. The Porte must be convinced that if it stubbornly refuses to give guarantees, it will stand alone.

HOSTILE PREPARATIONS IN RUSSIA.

PARIS, November 16.—It is reported that Austria contemplates the partial mobilization of her army.

There is reason to believe that Russia will call in next year's contingent of recruits, numbering 200,000, immediately, instead of waiting until April, the usual time. It is announced that the first military train of 16,000 men leaves St. Petersburg for Kischenoff to-day. The *Golos* states that all railway companies in Russia are ordered to place their lines at the absolute disposal of the Government.

Great Britain.

HORSE RACE.

LONDON, November 15.—The race for the great Shropshire handicap took place at Shrewsbury to-day. It was won by Tetrarch, with Lina second and The Ghost third.

France.

MINISTER WASHBURNE'S LETTER.

PARIS, November 15.—Minister Washburne's letter to Duke Decazes, closing the correspondence in regard to the Du Sommerard affair, has been published. The letter is exceedingly cordial. Minister Washburne tenders the Duke personal thanks for his friendly action in the matter.

Italy.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

ROME, November 15.—The King has appointed Signor Fecchio President of the Senate.

India.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

AKYAB, November 15.—The British steamer City of Manchester, from Liverpool for Calcutta, has sunk off here. All hands, except the captain and steward, are supposed to be lost.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 15.—The steamship Marathon, from Boston, has arrived.

The steamship Ethiopia, from New York, has arrived out.

Votes to be Recounted.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—The question of recounting the vote cast at the election last August for the new city charter and a plan for dividing the city from the county, which has been before the Circuit Court for some time past, was decided to-day by Judge Gottschalk, ordering a recount and appointing a board of commissioners to perform that duty in the presence of the County Clerk. The decision refuses an examination into alleged fraudulent voting, and permits only a recount of the votes.

An Investigation Wanted in Mississippi.

JACKSON, November 15.—The following telegram was sent to-day to General James A. Garfield, New Orleans: The Republicans of Mississippi earnestly invite you and your associates of both parties, when you have completed your investigation in Louisiana, to visit this State to make a like investigation into the frauds and violence with which the State has been carried. [Signed,] H. R. WARE,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

Strike of Railroad Engineers in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, November 15.—The engineers on the Georgia Railroad, belonging to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, struck for higher wages at one o'clock this morning. Thirteen freight and two passenger trains are now out on the road. The regular passenger train left for Atlanta this morning.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

John S. Williams, of the steamship firm of Williams & Guion, died in New York Tuesday night, aged sixty-two.

James D. Grace, formerly a well known actor, a native of Kentucky, died in Providence, R. I., yesterday, aged fifty-two.

CUBA.

A Battle Won by the Insurgents—An Expedition from New York—Correspondence Captured—Woman Sentenced to be Shot—Cuban Priests to be Deposed.

HAVANA, *via* KEY WEST, November 15.—Well grounded rumors are current here of a fight, resulting disastrously to the Spaniards, near Puerto Principe. The newly arrived Spanish troops are said to have been engaged in this affair. The Spanish forces retired to Puerto Principe.

There is another rumor that the Spanish authorities have captured a boat near Barasoa with four insurgents on board, carrying correspondence from Cuban refugees in New York to the insurgents here, stating that an expedition with arms, ammunition and money was on its way to the island under command of Quesda.

The *Saturday Gazette* publishes the sentence of the court martial held at Holguin, condemning a woman named Susan Gomez to be shot, and another named Paula Gamboa to be banished. Their offenses are not given, but it is supposed both women were implicated in the Los Tunas affair.

Nothing whatever has been made known about the investigation into the conduct of the Spanish commander and officers who capitulated at Los Tunas.

The following Catholic priests here, Father Arteaga, E. De Los Santos, Miguel De Los Santos and Barnada, Cubans by birth, have received intimations from the Government to resign. Failing to do this, it is said they will be forcibly deposed. The reasons assigned are that they preached sermons covertly hostile to the Spanish cause in the island, and omitted to allude to Spain during their sermons commemorative of the Virgin De Dilor, Patroness of Siragosa in Spain. For this little offense another priest, Father Dooals is under indgment, and also for having alluded in a speech in college to Jose De La Luz Cabalero, advising scholars to follow in the footsteps of that deiunct academician. Arteaga and one of the Santos are directors of the college, but they will all be banished to Spain.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 15, 1876.

TROUBLE IN THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

It is reported that the North British Mercantile Fire Insurance Company sent in its resignation from the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The board is also mentioned as having either taken or contemplated similar proceedings. The general cause of dissatisfaction arises, it is alleged, from what is called "faithlessness."

CALM AFTER THE STORM.

The late excitement in regard to the Presidential election appears to have ceased almost entirely. The rain to-day and absence of news have together operated to clear sidewalks in front of all the bulletin boards.

General Francis C. Barlow and Daniel G. Rollins left this city last evening for Tallahassee at the request of President Grant, in order to be present at the official canvass of the vote of Florida.

METHODIST MISSION WORK.

The New York Methodist Missionary Committee, in annual convention to-day, decided upon $500,000 as the limit to be spent on mission work the coming year.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., November 15.—The woodwork part of Sanders & Barrett's carriage factory at Oneida, was burned this morning. Loss about thirty-five thousand dollars. Fully insured.

CHICAGO, November 15.—A fire at Clinton, Iowa, yesterday evening, destroyed Lamb & Sons' large saw mill, with an extensive lumber house. Loss over $80,000; no insurance.

LITTLE ROCK, November 15.—The St. Louis House at Argenta, across the river from this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $5,000; no insurance. The property was owned by Angelo Marr, and occupied by J. Voss.

NEW YORK, November 15.—John Forbes' flour mill at Henderson was burned early this morning. Loss $15,000; insured for $8,500.

PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICIAL.

LUZERNE.

Pres.—Hayes	14,920	Tilden	13,395
		Cooper	107
Con., 12d—Payne	12,101	Wright	13,557
Jones	12,412	Stanford	12,762
		Parsons, P.	102
Sen., 23d.—Seaman's	5,634	Beamish	5,550
		Bichon	2,022
23d.—Wadham	9,922	Slocum	8,899
Ass.—Minor	9,315	Bates	9,076
2d.—Smith	2,602	Shaver	1,687
3d.—Shonk	2,722	Blair	2,134
4th—Mannon	2,597	Hall	2,102
5d.—Daniels	1,594	Judge	1,826
		Merrill, L.	1,600
6d.—Kiersted	2,857	Burns	1,079
Jones	2,975	Tierney	1,588
		Merrill, L.	1,600
		Hawes, I.	663
		Ruch, I.	223
		Fordham, P.	59
		Brock, P.	45
7d.—Ackerby	1,703	Schuls	1,586
8d.—Jones	1,475	Brundage, P.	59
Stanton	836	Burke	472
		Nally	671
		Dougher, P.	723
		Day, P.	51
Clk Cts—James	16,124	Kernan	15,523
		Bossard, L.	849
		Benning	9
		Herbert, P.	149
Prothon.—Barber	16,634	Trimmer	15,719
		Hemming	1,011
		Callender, P.	140
Dis. Atty—Rice	17,541	Hanlon	15,607
		Sturgus, P.	1,011

*Short term.

PHILADELPHIA.

Pres—Hayes	78,165	Tilden	62,671
Con.—Freeman	75,154	Thackray	61,141
5—O'Neill	75,201	Collins	61,999
5—Berry	9,039	Randall	11,751
5—Reilly	8,973	Kelly	11,800
5—Harmer	15,952	Duval, Ind.	11,954
Sheriff—Rowan	63,722	Wright	70,524
		Mosier, Ind.	1,248
Reg. Wills—Neal	76,909	Sheldrake	61,740
Cty Treas—Bumm	75,969	McManus	61,951
Judges C.P.—Allison	37,351	Ashton	61,533
Peirce	37,253		
Yerkes	37,298		

LEHIGH.

Pres.—Hayes	5,584	Tilden	7,755
Con.—Van Reed	5,556	Gilfillan	7,672
Senate—Orr	5,567	Bolton	7,702
Ass.—Balliet	5,586	Nakell	7,699
Reg.—Rapsher	5,569	Heller	7,671
Muhlenberg	5,655	Gross	7,626
J. Com.—Fretz	5,606	Tool	7,786
P. Dir.—Lichtenwalner	5,558	Wieser	7,705
Trus. A.—Shuler	5,574	Kemp	7,703
Fisher	5,591	Schwartz	7,626

JUNIATA.

Pres.—Hayes	1,550	Tilden	2,013
Con.—Mahon	1,542	Stenger	2,019
Sen.—Balsbach	1,525	Crawford	2,013
Ass.—Shelly-Miller	1,535	Gamble	1,995
Sheriff—McClellan	1,561	Walls	1,954
Reg. & Rec.—Huller	1,535	Musser	2,010
J y Com.—Moist	1,548	Hamilton	1,967
A.J'gs.—McLaughlin	1,547	Elder	1,996
Spangler	1,543	Shimer	2,020

CARBON.

Pres.—Hayes	2,758	Tilden	3,106
		Cooper	70
Con.—Waller	2,814	Grimm	3,107
Sen.—Schoch	2,832	Burnett	3,111
Ass.—Rapsher	2,766	Hoffman	3,093
Hudson	2,806	Sweeney	2,726
As. Judge.—Foster	2,781	Leonard	3,090
Prothonotary—Hunter	2,747	Bechtel	3,112
Sheriff—Painter	2,732	Raudenbust	3,171
Jury Com'r.—Scott	2,809	Keller	3,058

CHESTER.

Pres.—Hayes	9,715	Tilden	6,921
Con.—Ward	9,769	Hartman	6,579
Sen.—Eyerhart	9,705	Shipley	6,596
Ass.—Butler	9,776	Moore	6,575
Fetter	9,739	McCanna	6,555
Matlack	9,422	Hoskins	6,852
Edge	9,704	Hoskins	6,857
P. Dir.—Dallet	9,723	Lippe	6,566
Jury Com'r—Grim	9,741	Fetters	6,564

JEFFERSON.

Pres.—Hayes	2,350	Tilden	2,450
		Cooper	41
Con.—White	2,294	Smith	14
		Jenks	2,540
		Eidet	19
Sen.—St. Clair	2,540	Sloan	2,121
		Lee	174
		Blood. P	121
Ass.—Adams	2,289	Gillespie	2,342
		Morris, P	154
Dis. Atty.—Stewart	2,273	Fairman	2,419
		Arthurs	142
Jury Com.—Lewis	2,340	Fiscus	2,388
		Hutchison, P.	112

CAMBRIA.

Pres.—Hayes	2,989	Tilden	4,257
Con.—Campbell	2,970	Reilly	4,335
Ass.—Dean	2,981	Donnelly	4,119
Sen.—Lemon	3,008	Downey	3,985
Brown	3,240	Thomas	4,242
Sher.—Evans	3,483	Gallagher	3,898
As. Judge—Jones	3,029	Flanagan	4,281
Rutledge	2,959	Thomas	4,137
P. Dir.—Cunningham	3,278	Wise	4,093
J. Com.—Dumm	3,168	Cramer	4,197

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Pres.—Hayes	4,208	Tilden	5,064
		Cooper	88
Con.—Killinger	4,024	Wilson	5,239
		Hemming	7
Sen.—Wagonseller	4,289	Dill	5,402
Ass.—Dougal	4,603	Snyder	5,077
Bubb	4,481	Sherwood	5,139
		Waldron, G.	153
Reg. & Rec.—Wilvert	4,133	Shamberlin, G	186
		Snipman	5,124
Jury Com.—Vankirk	4,425	Jones, G.	305
		Easterling	5,021
		Nevin, G	198

WARREN.

Pres.—Hayes	3,151	Tilden	2,335
		Smith	32
Con.—Watson	3,321	Scott	2,202
		Axtell, P.	30
Sen.—Stone	3,309	Taggart	2,219
		Catlin, P.	79
Ass.—Lindsey	3,655	Knight	2,360
		Baxter, P.	195
Sher.—Brace	3,602	Chase	2,359
		James, P.	159
Prothon.—Water	3,607	Dalrymple	2,354
		Hodges, P.	126
As. Judges.—Acocks	2,884	King	2,230
Connely	2,922	Mead	2,187
		Davis, P.	282
		Pratt	109
Con.—Green	3,160	Bigbt	2,248
Trus. Acad.—Miles	3,123	Whitney, P.	101
		Valentine, P.	2,248
		Thompson, P.	96
Jy. Com.—Morrison	3,183	Kinnear	2,371
		English, P.	146

MONTOUR.

Pres.—Hayes	1,138	Tilden	1,728
		Coegen	48
		Smith	5
Ass. Jud.—McMahan	1,258	Butler	1,592
Con.—Waller	1,262	Collins	1,597
Sen.—Steck	1,184	Allen	1,729
Ass.—Thompson	1,332	McCormick	1,598

THE LOUISIANA FRAUDS.

The Attempt to Seize the State for Tilden.

How the Conspiracy was Formed and the Means Relied Upon to Carry It Out—Negroes Murdered and "Carpet-Baggers" Run Out of the Parishes.

[From the New Orleans Republican, November 9.]

The State of Louisiana, since the emancipation and enfranchisement of the blacks, has been as strongly and as solidly Republican as Massachusetts, Illinois or Maine. In 1868, under military auspices, it cast an overwhelming Republican vote for Governor, and the Democracy did not even venture to put in nomination one of their own party, but concentrated their votes upon the late Judge Taliaferro, whose chief claim to prominence was a bold unswerving hostility to secession. In the Presidential election of that year a systematic course of murder and intimidation disfranchised nearly every colored man in the State, and Congress promptly set aside that election, and placed on record a report of facts which should cause a blush of shame to mantle the brow of every son of Louisiana. In 1872 the colored voters were disfranchised by fraud—to what extent the vote cast this year in untrammeled parishes abundantly shows. In 1874, intimidation was again attempted, and was again defeated by the action of Congress and the President.

But it has been left to the centennial year to develop the crowning act of perfidy, cruelty and fraud on the part of the Louisiana Democracy. The record discloses crimes committed in the name of Democracy and reform which scarcely fall short of the hideous Mountain Meadow massacre perpetrated by the saints of Mormondom, for which one of their chief leaders, after an immunity of nineteen years, has recently been condemned to death.

The census and registration statistics of the State showed a clear majority of colored over whites of over 40,000. It was notorious that the colored men were a unit in favor of the party which had given them freedom and civil and political rights and the means of education. When the Democratic nominating convention met in Baton Rouge on the 27th of June last, a confidential circular, signed by the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, was circulated among the delegates, which contained, among other insidious advice, these significant paragraphs:

Second—We recommend that in conversations with each other no gloomy forebodings shall be indulged in, and that the result of the coming election shall be spoken of as a foregone conclusion, as we have the means of carrying the election and intend to use them. But be careful to say and do nothing that can be construed into a threat or intimidation of any character. You cannot convince a negro's reason, but you can impress him by positive statements continually repeated.

Third—We recommend that clubs shall be formed in different sections of the parish, of which there shall be frequent meetings, and as often as may be convenient a central meeting of all the clubs. That occasionally the ward clubs should form at their several places of meeting and proceed thence on horseback to the central rendezvous. Such meetings would tend to produce harmony, besides being an occasion for amusement and interesting ceremonies. Proceedings of this character would impress the negroes with a sense of your united strength. They have been taught that they could not number your such meetings would convince them of their error.

In pursuance of this programme, five strongly Republican parishes which in 1874 gave an aggregate Republican majority of 3,779 for the Republican ticket, and in 1872, even according to the count of the Returning Board (Democratic) by 4,000, went still more strongly Republican, were deliberately selected for the application of the "means of carrying the election" which the Democratic platform had in their possession. Three of them, East and West Feliciana and East Baton Rouge, were close to the Mississippi line. The successful adoption of what is now universally known as the "Mississippi plan" in the neighboring State

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1876.

THE Democratic State Committee of Oregon conceded that State to the Republicans last week. The *Post* continues to claim it, however. Knowledge is certainly power.

IT IS a significant fact that there is not a single religious journal, published north of Mason and Dixon's line, of any Protestant denomination, which is not Republican in politics.

THE special Florida correspondent of the New York *Herald* is W. H. GRADY, of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution*, a White League Democrat. Hence, probably, the avidity with which the *Post* seizes upon his utterances.

THE man ZACHARI, who telegraphs so confidently with respect to Democratic success in Louisiana, is himself a candidate for the State Senate on the Democratic ticket. So the milk in *that* cocoanut is accounted for.

WHILE the counsel for HAMPTON are raising technical questions before the South Carolina Returning Board, his estimated majority is gradually melting away, and if the process goes on it will not be many days before his most ardent supporters will admit that they have nothing to contend for.

COMPLAINT is made by the Boston *Traveller* that American correspondents of foreign journals have much to say about the wickedness of the American people, and of the decline of the American nation. Most likely the scribblers in question read nothing but "reform" newspapers, which have said worse things of their country and their countrymen than has ever been said, or even imagined, by foreigners.

THE Democratic organ in this city, which insists with so much vehemence that Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana have gone Democratic, insisted with equal vehemence for a full month that the Democratic ticket had been elected in Colorado. Yet the official count confirmed the claims of the Republicans to a sweeping victory for all that. Let those whom that paper is trying to dupe bear this suggestive fact in mind.

IN THE Supreme Court of the United States, last Monday, in the course of a decision in a bankruptcy case, Mr. Justice BRADLEY gave a very strong opinion upon the question of State's rights, and the relation of the States to the General Government. The drift of it may be seen from the following sentence: The laws of the United States are as much the law within the several States as the State laws are. The United States is not a foreign power with respect to any State in this Union."

THE advance sheets of the Postmaster General's report for the last fiscal year show that the receipts from all sources during that period were increased nearly $2,000,000, as compared with the previous year, while the decrease in expenditures for operating the department was nearly $348,000. The total expenditures exceeded the receipts $4,619,290, a decrease from the previous year of over $1,500,000. This is another gratifying result of the economy in our national administration which the people have been demanding.

ONE would think that the very poverty of some of the European Governments should induce them to keep the peace. The budget of Austria for 1877 has just been submitted, and exposes a deficit of 26,000,000 florins, nearly $13,000,000 in gold. This is $2,000,000 better than last year, but deficits are not the sinews of war. Roumania and Servia are no better off than Austria, and Russia's fiscal condition is as weak as any when the disproportion is considered between the leading part she would have to play in war and the limited resources of her treasury.

THE *Post* repeats its statement that the Secretary of War passed through this city last Saturday on his way South, and that he directed the editor of this paper "to keep up the claim of HAYES' election, and pay no attention to any returns from the three disputed States, that they would come in all right in due time." We have already denounced this statement as a falsehood made out of the whole cloth. We now state that Secretary CAMERON has not been in Pittsburgh since the election, and that he has not gone South by any route. The brazenfaced mendacity of that sheet is without parallel.

SOME idea of the continued depression in the British iron trade may be gained from the following summary statement from the London *Colliery Guardian:*

The total exports of iron and steel in the month of September of the present year were 220,865 tons, as against 231,203 tons in the same period of the year 1875, and 221,687 tons in the same month of 1874. The exports of iron and steel for the nine months ending with September of the present year were 1,658,769 tons; whereas, in the same period of 1875, they were 1,879,647 tons, and in 1874, 1,830,640 tons. The respective values in the nine months were: In 1876, £15,689,322; in 1875, £20,019,159; and in 1874, £23,702,875.

THE New York *Mail* states that Hon. WILLIAM ORTON, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is rapidly recovering from his recent illness, and will be able to give some attention to business this week. We are glad to hear it. The proved prostitution of the lines of the company in the South to party purpose is a matter that will attract much attention, and if the act of the operators is not at once promptly disavowed by the managers, and the guilty parties summarily dismissed, the company will find a notable diminution in its revenues.

THE Brooklyn *Argus* is a Democratic journal, but it is as honest and fearless as it is enterprising and able. It advises people who are being educated into the belief that South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, or any of them, have voted for TILDEN, and that a false count of the votes is to be made by the Republicans, to be wary. It looks, says the *Argus*—

Very much as if Tilden knows that all of these States have honestly gone against him. The old cry, "Stop thief," and the desperate means used to secure the votes of those States where Oregon, Nevada and Wisconsin have been heard from, are internal evidences of the game being played.

THE South Carolina Returning Board will meet for work to-day. The claim of the Democrats that the duties of the board are merely ministerial, and confined to certifying the returns made by the county canvassers, is absurd. The board unquestionably possesses authority to hear evidence concerning frauds, and to throw out where, in its judgment, fraud or intimidation is proved by either side. Indeed, the practice has been in vogue ever since the organization of the board, and the Supreme Court of the State, in the Barnwell case, decided that the decision of the Canvassing Board was final, and could not be interfered with. The Democrats themselves practically admit as much; since while, on the one hand, they ask the Returning Board to decide itself unconstitutional, at least so far as its power to judge of the returns before it, on the other they have filed a protest against the vote of Charleston county on the ground of intimidation and fraud. So much for Democratic consistency!

THE legal luminary of the *Post* insists that, notwithstanding the resignation of Postmaster SOLLACE, of Vermont, from that office, he cannot be commissioned a Presidential elector, but that the Democratic candidate having the highest number of votes has been elected, and must be commissioned as elector." We suppose this settles the question—in the mind of the *Post*. It so happens, however, that an extreme case, involving the same point, that of ABBOTT claiming an election as United States Senator from North Carolina, and contesting the election of VANCE, was decided exactly the other way. When the Legislature voted for VANCE he was ineligible to the office, not having had his political disabilities removed, which were imposed by the amendments. ABBOTT claimed that the votes cast for VANCE were null and void, and that the person who received the next highest vote, even if it were only one vote, was entitled to the seat. The Senate voted squarely on this question, and decided that the points presented in behalf of ABBOTT were not good law. The *Post* should take the Senate to task.

THE *Dispatch* quotes from Article II. of the Constitution relative to the election of President and Vice President, and proceeds to comment thereon. This article has been very materially modified, and is supplied by the Twelfth amendment, adopted in 1803. Previous to the adoption of this amendment, the electors cast their votes "for two persons," and the "person having the greatest number of votes," if a majority of the whole, was made President, and the person having the next highest vote was made Vice President. If more than one had a majority, and an equal number of votes, then the House was to choose immediately one of them for President. In 1800, JEFFERSON and BURR each received seventy-three votes; JOHN ADAMS received sixty-five and PICKNEY sixty-four votes. There being a tie between JEFFERSON and BURR, the House had to choose a President, which they did after an exciting contest of several days—the choice falling upon JEFFERSON. Under the Constitution, as it then existed, BURR became Vice President. It was BURR's unworthy and well nigh successful attempt to grasp the Presidency, on that occasion, that led to the adoption of the Twelfth amendment, under which the electors vote directly for President and Vice President, using separate ballots for each. If the choice of President should now fall upon the House, it must be made "from the person having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President." Under the Constitution as it was originally framed, there was no distinction made between the candidates, the electors simply voting for "two persons," and in case of a tie, where more than one had a majority, the House chose one of them. If neither had a majority, the House elected a President from the five highest on the list of persons voted for. It will be observed that, under this arrangement, a person who was a candidate for Vice President might be chosen President. Under the Constitution as amended this cannot happen. The comments of the *Dispatch*, however, do not bear specially on this point; but, if they mean anything at all, they assert that the present method of choosing a President was not the one intended by the Constitution. It says:

We do not see how under such a provision as the framers of the Constitution should intend that the electors should make choice of a President. If it had been provided that all the electors chosen in the different States should meet in one place, and cast their ballots for President, then it would appear that the electors were to make choice of a Chief Magistrate, but inasmuch as they are directed to meet in their respective States, and the law of 1792 says on the same day, we do not see how the intention should be that they were to make choice of President.

This is rather a remarkable commentary on a constitutional provision which has been in active operation for nearly three-quarters of a century. The writer evidently "does not see," but doubtless this is owing to his own defective vision rather than to any obscurity in the Constitution.

HAD TILDEN been elected he would have owed his success to the votes and influence of the most ignorant, debased and vicious class of persons in New York State, if not in the nation. Without the electoral votes of that State TILDEN could not be elected, and it was chiefly by the vote of the infected districts of New York city that the Democracy carried the Empire State. Upon this topic the New York *Times* says:

His total majority of say 30,000 in this State was given him by the First, Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eleventh and Seventeenth wards of this city. In the First, Second and Third districts, including the vilest haunts of the Metropolis, his majority over HAYES exceeded 10,000; in the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth, it was about 9,000, and so on through such crowded quarters as Mackerelville, the Seventeenth ward, and others like them, until over 50,000 was run up in the city. Even in more intelligent and prosperous quarter is taken, like the Ninth, for instance, Tilden stands only 4,293 to 4,220 for HAYES; and in the Eleventh, HAYES has 4,370 to 3,592 for his opponent, this district being inhabited by our most intelligent citizens.

If our readers will refer to the last census, they will see how these strong Democratic wards stand in the most ordinary school acquirements. The Second ward—that vigorous outpost of the Democratic party and TWEED's citadel—has 2,562 inhabitants who cannot read or write; the Fourth ward, another center of Democracy, has 2,329 illiterates; the Sixth, the Five Points region, which may be considered the stronghold of the Democrats, has 4,962, and the Seventh, a similar quarter, 4,862 who can neither read nor write. The Seventeenth ward contains 2,405 of these intelligent residents, and the Seventh, which piled so large a vote for Mr. Tilden, has 5,695 of this valuable material for Democracy. On the other hand, the smallest number of "illiterates" are found in the Ninth ward, which has always been the Republican ward. The sixty thousand persons in New York who can neither read nor write are residents mainly of those wards which gave Mr. Tilden New York State, and nearly conferred on him the Presidency. More than this, these districts contain more criminal and disreputable persons who can read and write than any similar region in America; *they have more liquor shops, gambling saloons and resorts of crime than any equal space of ground in the world.*

It is not a very pleasant reflection for the average American citizen, to know that the gravest political issues of the Republic are in the keeping of the wretched inhabitants of the vilest haunts of ignorance, vice and corruption that infest our country. Yet such seems to be the fact. The 30,000 Republican majority in the rural districts of New York was overcome and an equal majority scored against the popular will of the interior by the ignorant, miserable and criminal wretches that congregate about the Five Points, and the splendid majority of 10,000 rolled up by the honest, sturdy yeomanry of Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties were offset by a single Assembly district in the slums and pestiferous cellars of the metropolis. This condition of affairs calls loudly for relief.

SPEAKING of the enormous aggregate of our State, county and railroad debts, and of the manner in which our industries and general welfare are interfered with thereby, the Philadelphia *North American* says —and what it says deserves everywhere to be thoughtfully heeded:

The national debt is in process of steady liquidation, and the enormous amount extinguished since the war compares favorably with what France has done. But our other debts has generally increased. A few States have paid their debts; a few cities have done the same. Generally the obligations have been increased and are increasing. The temptation to make the increase is clear and often strong. The object is usually commendable and presents strong claims of a material nature. But the advantages are future; the burden is instant; and this burden, preventing individual outlay as often as it stimulates that, discouraged, drains and is liable to become permanent and very injurious.

We have learned the necessity of sharp economy in political administration within a few years, and the lesson has been so sharp that it will be remembered and effective for years. We have to complete a similar education in all parts of the country regarding local, municipal and general expenditure. While there are those ends which justify indebtedness and make that productive, they are not numerous. Comparatively few of the schemes which contemplated liquidation by sinking funds have ever justified the promise. Many have taxed all industry and prevented its profits and, as in the case of South Carolina, caused a greater real evil than the possible expected good. The time has not yet arrived, though approaching, when great reductions can be made in these burdens wherever they exist. Until this reduction has commenced and proceeded so far that the realized advantage is equal to defraying the interest charge and liquidating a portion of the principal, it is as necessary as anything with which we have to do that indebtedness of any kind should not be unwisely increased.

THE *Post* is vainly trying to make a handle out of an expression used by us in these columns two or three weeks ago, to the effect that if TILDEN were elected we feared there would be war, or all the premonitory symptoms of it, within a year. These premonitory symptoms made their appearance almost in the very moment when it was falsely supposed that TILDEN's election was assured. The Raleigh (N. C.) *News*, a day or two after the election, said that Northern people would now proceed northward, and the entire spirit of its articles was such as to incite the passions of the people against the citizens of Northern cities. And here is another incident, related by the New York correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, which transpired in Wall street on Wednesday morning of last week, when TILDEN was supposed to be the successful candidate:

A member of the Stock Exchange (a Southerner by birth) came out of his office followed by friends, exclaiming as he stepped on the pavement: "Come along boys, let's take a drink. By——, there are no more rebels in this country now. I was not in the last war, but I propose to be in the next.

The Southern Democratic press teemed with similar malignant and proscriptive utterances, all tending to show that the Southern masters of the Democratic party, having, as they imagined, secured future control of the national administration, were bent on feeding fat their revenge against the victors in the late bloody struggle for the maintenance of the perpetuity and integrity of the nation. If these were not incipient indications of war, what were they? Perhaps the *Post* can tell.

MUCH ado has been made over the discovery that one of the HAYES electors from Vermont was ineligible, by reason of his holding the office of postmaster. The Democrats profess to regard this as a very important discovery, and to see in it the easy solution of the election problem. If they hang their hopes on this slim chance, they are doomed to disappointment. Few, if any, respectable journals of the opposition undertake to assert that, because a Republican elector is ineligible, therefore an elector on the Democratic ticket is legally entitled to take his place. But the Pittsburgh *Post*, always ready to "rush in," declares:

The theory of the law is that where two or more men are candidates for an office and one is ineligible for the office, the ballots for him are lost, and the candidate who is constitutionally eligible receiving the highest number of votes must be declared elected, notwithstanding the fact that the man who was ineligible received a greater number of votes.

This is sheer nonsense—utterly at variance with law and common sense. A person who has been found ineligible for an office to which he has been elected, may be prevented from discharging the duties of that office, by reason of his ineligibility; but the person who ran against him, and was defeated, has no claim whatever upon the office. Where a person is elected to an office, to which he is not eligible, the effect is a vacancy. The votes cast for him are not nullities, but must be counted and returned. The election officers cannot cure the defect by throwing out the votes cast for such person, and returning the candidate having the next highest number of votes as legally elected. Vacancies are filled in various ways, but generally by appointment until a new election can be held. In the case of electors, however, the statutes of the respective States prescribe the mode in which vacancies are to be filled. In our own State, if "from any cause" any elector shall fail to attend, the vacancy is to be filled by those who may be present. A careful investigation has been made, and it has been found that nearly every State has provided for this contingency. Colorado has just passed an act for that purpose. Doubtless some provision for filling vacancies in the electoral college will be found in every State in the Union, for the omission is one which would become apparent at every Presidential election. In the case of Vermont, the postmaster who has been chosen an elector will probably decline to act, in which event the other electors will fill the vacancy as required by law. His ineligibility simply creates a vacancy, and it is only necessary that the vacancy be filled in the proper way. The *Post* is as bad an adviser in law as it is in politics, and ought to "reform."

THE people of New York city are today groaning under a debt of one hundred millions of dollars because the men who are now crying fraud imposed 20,000 bogus ballots upon New York city in 1868. In 1871 the Republicans had one majority in the Lower House of the State Legislature. A Democrat contested the seat of one of the members. A year afterwards one of the Committee on Contested Seats said, openly: "TWOMBLY, the Republican member, was, of course, elected, but we needed one vote to give us the House. It was necessary to have it, so we had to count TWOMBLY out and give the seat to CARY, the Democratic contestant." It was a matter of necessity." The one vote was secured, the Lower House became Democratic like the Upper House, and Boss TWEED was enabled to plan and carry through fresh robberies. And these have been the tactics of the Democracy the country over for years past. And it is because such has been the case that they are now so ready to suspect the Republicans of fraud in advance and to charge that Florida and Louisiana are to be "stolen" from them.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Hotspur's indignant speech at *Shrewsbury* might be applied, except the winning part, to Tilden:

And now, forsooth, takes on him to reform
Some certain edicts, and some strait decrees,
That lie too heavy on the Commonwealth;
Cries out upon abuses, seems to weep
Over his country's wrongs; and by this face,
This seeming brow of justice, did he win
The hearts of all that he did angle for.

Everybody is now at work on constitutional law.

"Bull-dozing" is the modern term for "terrorizing."

A sister-in-law of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris is about to marry an English lord.

The local Democracy have concluded not to distribute the Federal offices here at present.

Now for business! Go to work again! "Learn to labor and to wait"—until the returns come in.

It is now a great thing in South Carolina to have a chip from the church in which the ordinance of secession was passed.

Professional duck-hunters hire the California lakes for the hunting season, and prevent amateurs from shooting thereon.

Business is very much depressed all over the country, and everybody is anxious for a settlement of the Presidential problem.

As the election fever clears away, the interest in the European war imbroglio again assumes sway over the speculator's heart.

A new danger threatens the Tilden men. The barbers now propose to double the price for shaving them. Long faces are the cause.

The foreign exports of Boston during the month of October were valued at $3,487,569, against $2,958,738 during the same period of 1875.

People in Europe are gradually getting all the American comforts of life. Pullman palace cars will shortly run from Calais to Brindisi.

Shoes have lately been manufactured in Gloucester, Mass., from the skin of the dusk fish, a member of the cod family. Patent applied for.

The Turks have an original proverb which says: "God hangs great weights on small wires." Witness the anxiety for telegraphic returns.

The exports of corn for the past month were, from Baltimore, 1,490,623 bushels; Philadelphia, 1,088,624; New York, 829,149; Boston, 331,567.

In all the excitement don't forget that Thanksgiving is coming, and that a turkey can't get fat without feeding on something besides election returns.

The late election returns have lifted into political and geographical prominence the little town of Lake City, Florida. It is in Columbia county, Northern Florida.

Chief Justice Storey: Call the form of government whatever you may, if justice cannot be equally obtained by all the citizens, high, low, rich and poor, it is a mere despotism.

The editor of the St. Louis *Globe* claims to be the inventor of the phrases "bar'l of money" and "Slippery Sam." Now for a conflict more exciting than the one in Louisiana.

A true picture of despair—a pig reaching through a hole in the fence to get a cabbage that lies a few inches beyond his reach. It is also a picture of the Democratic party.

The Archæological Association of Ireland has asked the Commissioner of Education to "preserve the Irish tongue from being lost," and have it regularly taught in the schools.

The grand meteoric display, promised us by the astronomers for last night and the night before, has been postponed for some reason lost known to the managers. Probably on account of the election uncertainty.

Professor Swing says that the "new hat" won on a bet "comes down over the winner's soul." Even the prolific imagination of Dante never conceived of a lost soul with an election-hat jammed down over its eyes.

A society has been formed in Siberia which compels all males to marry when of age, and makes the wife the head of the family, and the husband a marked subordinate. A good many families in this country are run on the Siberian plan.

General Terry has ordered 1,200 ponies and mules, taken from the Missouri River Sioux, to be sold at St. Paul for the benefit of the Indians, the proceeds to be invested in cows and hogs. He expects to capture and sell about 1,000 more soon.

The biggest gun in the world, Victor Emanuel's 100 ton infant, has fired its first shot at Spezzia with 330 pounds of powder and a ball weighing 2,000 pounds only. The hydraulic machinery by which only the monster can be moved worked perfectly.

The National Academy of Design in New York paid its debt of $28,000 by the receipts from the Loan Exhibition, and now has an unencumbered property amounting to $362,000—an excellent showing for an institution which deserve success.

The Albany *Law Journal* believes that the death of the English Judges Archibald and Quain was due to "the pressure of their judicial duties," and says that there are like victims to overwork in this country. The *Journal* proposes to relieve the judges by sending more cases to referees.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LORD'S LAND: A Narrative of Travels in Sinai, Arabia Petræa and Palestine, From the Red Sea to the Entering In of Hamath. By Henry B. Ridgaway, D.D. 8vo., pp. 743. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by Rev. Dr. J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

This is a very attractive book—elegantly gotten up typographically, and upon a delightful subject. The wealth of resources of the Methodist Book Concern has been brought into requisition to perfect this sumptous volume. The superior paper, clear type, numerous and beautiful illustrations and mechanical excellencies, render it a work of charming interest. Dr. Ridgaway's success in authorship, as well as pulpit speaking, eminently fit him for the preparation of such a valuable work. Dr. Strong, the distinguished scholar at Drew Seminary, was the companion in travel with the author, and made the tour on camel and horse, two thousand miles from Suez and Sinai, of the Desert of the Exodus, Arabia Petræa, Palestine, including the Land of Moab, to Damascus and Baalbek, leaving the country at Beirut. It was an expedition of Christian gentlemen and scholars, mostly clergymen, through scenes of deep interest to them all. While Dr. Ridgaway journied over familiar routes, he has nevertheless, by careful observation, and through being a thoughtful and patient traveler and a diligent student of biblical history, invested his theme with the most captivating interest. His explorations are graphically depicted with a freshness and beauty of language which renders the work exceedingly fascinating. The numerous illustrations are of a high order, both the full page and smaller engravings and maps, some of them from the author's original sketches. The descriptions of the trans-Jordanic or Moabite region, and other places seldom visited because not safe except to well guarded companies, are extremely interesting. Every portion of the book bears the scholarly, painstaking preparation of the author. To ministers, teachers, Bible students, the book is invaluable, and, in fact, the general reader will be charmed and instructed by its perusal. It is one of the special books of the subscription department of the great Methodist Book Concern at New York, in charge of the capable and genial H. W. Knight, Esq.

STORIES OF VINEGAR HILL. The Old Church Door. Golden Thorns. An Hundred Fold. By the author of "Little Jack's Four Lessons," etc. Published by R. Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

These stories, six in number, in three small volumes, are designed to do good. Many a young person, under the inspiration of these well told tales, will try to emulate the spirit of the fair author. There is a pathos in the sketches of these abodes of poverty and wretchedness that will melt the heart. They are worthy of the Sunday school library and the family circle.

HOLIDAY HOUSE: A Series of Tales. By Catharine Sinclair. Published by R. Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

This volume of tales first appeared in 1839, and met with much favor, and in its new and attractive dress we expect it will be read, as it deserves, by thousands of new readers.

UNCLE JOE'S THANKSGIVING. By Julia A. Matthews, author of "Dare to do Right," etc. Published by R. Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

In this admirable story for boys there are lessons that are calculated to elevate youthful readers. It is well written, and direct and simple in style, with characters well drawn and natural. The writer is a favorite, and this book will not diminish her fair fame.

LIVING TOO FAST; or, The Confessions of a Bank Officer. By William T. Adams (Oliver Optic), author of "In Doors and Out," etc. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Most persons can guess the *gist* of this story from its title page. It paints in glowing words the dangers of extravagance and the fearful results which frequently follow. It represents a young man in a bank, who had risen from the lowest to the highest position, committing crime by taking money not his own and absconding. Interspersed throughout the story, some characters appear in an attractive form. "Oliver Optic" has been long famous for his popular stories of boy life, and this story shows his forte as a writer in a captivating manner. Young people will find much to encourage them to live and do right.

THE HOME OF GREY LOCK. By MRS. E. Prentiss, author of "Stepping Heavenward," etc. Published by A. D. F. Randolph & Co., New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh. Price $1 50.

Those who have read "Stepping Heavenward" know what to expect in this new romance. The style is attractive and fascinating, and underlying it, there is a deep religious element that must do good. It shows in a strong light what an earnest and devoted woman may accomplish for God. The story is thoroughly American in tone and Christian in character. The various phases of life are depicted in glowing words, which carry wholesome lessons to all concerned. The book is nicely printed, as indeed, are all the publications of this house.

NELLY KINNARD'S KINGDOM. By Amanda M. Douglas, author of "Seven Daughters" etc. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This romance partakes of the same popular features of "Seven Daughters," and is likely to have many readers. Throughout it sparkles with its author's dashing style, and readers cannot fail to see good results from its teachings. The author is a general favorite, and we think this work will add to her fair fame. The book is well printed, and worthy of large circulation.

EDINA; or, Missing Since Midnight. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne." Paper cover. Price 75 cents. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brother, Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a new novel and is issued simultaneously with an English house. "Edina" is full of incidents and pluck, which the author has skillfully presented in graphic language.

THE NEW NOMENCLATURE OF IRON AND STEEL.

Report of the International Committee Appointed by the American Institute of Mining Engineers on the Nomenclature of Iron and Steel.

WHEREAS, The recent production of soft, cast malleable compounds of iron by the Bessemer, the Siemens-Martin and the crucible steel processes appears to demand a new nomenclature of iron compounds, for the following reasons:

1st. The term "steel," by which these soft products are commercially and professionally designated in England and in the United States, does not completely distinguish them from previously existing "steel" which would harden and temper.

2d. A nomenclature recognized in all languages seems desirable, as well for commercial as for scientific purposes, especially as law suits, already commenced, depend on the meaning of the term "steel."

3d. Although homogeneity, due to fusion, is usually recognized, and is by this committee recognized as the most definitive characteristic of both hard and soft steel, this quality may be equally well expressed in other terms, thus leaving the old term, "steel," to define the malleable compounds of iron, which will harden and temper; therefore,

Resolved, That this committee recommends the following nomenclature:

I. That all malleable compounds of iron with its ordinary ingredients, which are aggregated from pasty masses, or from piles, or from any forms of iron not in a fluid state, and which will not sensibly harden and temper, and which generally resemble what is called "wrought iron," shall be called weld-iron (German, *Schweisseisen;* French, *fer soudé*).

II. That such compounds, when they will from any cause harden and temper, and which resemble what is now called "puddled-steel," shall be called weld-steel (German, *Schweiss-stahl;* French, *acier soudé*).

III. That all compounds of iron with its ordinary ingredients, which have been cast from a fluid state into malleable masses, and which will not sensibly harden by being quenched in water, while at a red heat, shall be called ingot iron (German, *Flusseisen;* French, *fer fondu*):

IV. That all such compounds, when they will from any cause so harden, shall be called ingot steel (German, *Fluss-stahl* French, *acier fondu*).

[Signed] I. LOWTHIAN BELL,
P. TUNNER,
A. L. HOLLEY,
DR. HERMANN WEDDING,
RICHARD AKERMAN,
THOMAS EGLESTON,
L. GRUNER.

PERSONAL.

News comes from Paris of the impending divorce of the Marquis and Marchioness de Caux, better known to fame and our readers as Adelina Patti. Marital infidelity is given as the alleged cause.

The following story, from an authentic source, is too good to be lost: A little Quaker girl, about six or seven years old, inquired at the breakfast table, Wednesday morning, as to the election. She was told that the papers declared Mr. Tilden elected. She remained silent for some time. Then clasping her hands, she said: "May the Lord give us grace to bear it."

A curious coincidence occurred in England the other day, while it was full of the Turko-Russian difficulty. A London clergyman wrote to an evening paper thus: "This morning I married, in my church, a man and woman bearing the names of Thomas *Turk* and Jane *Rose*." This, however, is a Turko-Russian alliance, though it is perhaps safe enough to assume that it will end, sooner or later, in a difficulty, and thus render the coincidence more perfect.

Mr. Walter, of the London *Times*, who returns to England this week, thinks the palace car "is fit for the Queen to ride in!" In fact, it is much handsomer than the one she uses." The liberality with which railroad directors carried him to and fro over the land was a cause of great astonishment to Mr. Walter. It was a courtesy entirely unknown in England. The Queen herself was obliged to pay immense sums every year for railway conveyance; and no railroad company in all England would think of offering a coach for the free use of any gentleman, public or private. The American car, in Mr. Walter's estimation, was far superior to the English carriage.

Boucicault, the famous playwright, devised a curious memorial of his son, who was killed by a railway accident at Huntingdon, England. He proposed to erect in his name any public building the people of Huntingdon might desire. They decided to ask that the grammar school should be rebuilt. Mr. Boucicault acceded. In the completed school a portrait of Willie Boucicault hangs over the master's desk, and it is arranged that, on the 10th of each May, the pupils selected from their number, "not selected for proficiency in studies," but "for amiability, honor and good nature," who shall receive a silver medal suitably inscribed. Mr. Boucicault says that his son was such a one as he desires to have the medal conferred upon.

Have women any rights as drovers which men are bound to respect? A recent Canadian case was for $1,000 damages for a Mrs. McIntosh for being turned out of a Great Western Railway car. The Toronto *Globe* reports it: "The action was an important one, and is fully explained in Mrs. McIntosh's evidence. She deposed that at the time her pass was refused she was engaged in cattle trading. Formerly she got a loan of $2,000 from a number of gentlemen to carry it on; that she had frequently got drover's passes from the station master at Aylmer; that she was going to Toronto with cattle, and by being put off the train the contemplated sale was lost. Her pass was refused by the conductor, who declared, 'no woman can ride on a drover's pass.' His Lordship (Judge Burton) gave judgment for plaintiff, reserving for consideration the amount of damages."

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates.*

5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they imagine valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

63 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jr., Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Chas. G. Milner, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

OTTO WUTH,

Analytical and Consulting Chemist,

9 WATER STREET.

NEXT PRESIDENT.

Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER

Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANTED. Send 25 cents for sample and circulars. Size 19x24 and 11x14. Address
STROBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,
140 Race street, Cincinnati, O.
vths

DRY GOODS

1876.

SEASONABLE GOODS AT

At WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS IN

DRESS GOODS!

At 85c to $3 50 and $1 00 to $2 50,

A complete stock of fine qualities in

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS!!

embracing all the newest colorings and shadings suitable for street, house and reception wear, and superior value for the qualities.

At 25c to $3 50 and 33c to $2 50,

Full line of Latest Winter Shades in

BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERES!!

in all grades, which we take great pleasure in announcing as being the best value possible in these goods, especially those from 50c to $1 25.

BLACK DRESS GOODS!!

Black Dress Goods Department complete in all kinds at Lowest Prices.

We have on our counters at present a very full and complete variety of

FASHIONABLE DRESS FABRICS!

in latest and most desirable colors, styles and materials, ranging in price from

8c to $1 50 per Yard,

and all will be found extra good value.

At 12½, 15 and 18¾c, best styles of

TYCOON REPPS.

A COMPARISON OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES WILL SHOW THE

Just Opened

SATURDAY, NOV. 11TH,

Ladies' New Matalasse, Beaver and Basket Cloth

CLOAKS

New Matalasse and Beaver Cloth

CLOAKINGS!

CHOICE STOCK OF

FINE FURS!

AND

SEAL SACQUES!

Extra Bargains in Fine

Cashmeres & Merinoes

NEW NOVELTIES IN

FINE DRESS GOODS!

AT

James Caldwell & Co.'s,

No. 115 and 117

FEDERAL ST.,

Allegheny City.

HOTELS.

IMPERIAL HOTEL,

The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.

In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this First-class Hotel has reduced its price from $4 to $3 per day. Terms, $3 per day. The Hotel is pleasantly located near Fourteenth street, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, is convenient to the Treasury, Army, Navy, State, Postoffice and Interior Departments.

N. B.—Take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel. JAMES S. FRIGER, Proprietor.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,

(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)

No. 133 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.

TERMS $2 PER DAY.

HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

"STAR" BRAND!

(TRADE MARK PATENTED.)

I take this opportunity of bringing to your favorable notice my "STAR" brand of No. 1 FEATHERS.

After handling feathers for some time with conscientious care, and obtaining some reputation for the quality of my goods, I found, to protect myself from the imitations of less scrupulous dealers, that it was necessary to adopt some brand to distinguish them from all others packed in this city. I took for this brand a STAR and have branded him the sacks containing my goods for some years past.

The consuming public, who are the best judges of true merit and of their own wants, have passed the verdict that the Star Brand Feathers are the best in the market. In this vicinity the wholesale and retail dealers have been compelled to procure them for their customers.

Wherever introduced, my brand, from the quality of the goods and convenience and ease of packages, have secured a permanent and growing trade. The feathers are purchased with great care, a special effort being made to procure ripe live goose feathers. In sorting the feathers the coarse ones are carefully culled out, as well as all other stuff may be objectionable. They are then packed in new muslin sacks holding from one pound up to fifty.

The experience of myself and predecessors—extending over a period of forty years—enables me to meet the wants of the trade in a most satisfactory manner.

Having constantly on hand a large stock of Feathers, I am prepared to fill orders promptly.

Respectfully Yours,

F. G. CRAIGHEAD.

Live Goose Feathers!

Centennial Reduction in Advertising.

$3.250.40

Worth of NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING given for

$700.

And a THREE MONTHS' NOTE TAKEN in payment from Advertisers of responsibility.

A Printed List,

Giving Name, Character, Actual Daily and Weekly Circulation, and Schedule Rates of Advertising, sent free to any address. Apply to

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,

41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 9 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular

DRY GOODS

WEDNESDAY,

NOVEMBER 15,

LARGE GOODS AND LATEST NOVELTIES AT LOWEST PRICES

AT LE'S, 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

Allegheny City, Pa.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS IN

NEW SUITS, &c.

At $2 to $100,

A most Select Line of Latest Styles in

LADIES' CLOAKS & SACQUES!

in Plain and Beaver Rough Cloth, Matalasse and Basket Cloth, and Silk and Velvet materials, all elegantly made and trimmed—variety and value unequaled.

LADIES' SUITS, &C.

Ladies' Suits, Overdresses and Costumes of European, Eastern and of our own celebrated manufacture, made and trimmed of newest materials and latest colors, at much less than usual prices.

SUITS TO ORDER!

Suits made to order at short notice. Special attention given to wedding and mourning orders.

A large and full stock of

FURS OF ALL KINDS!

for Ladies, Misses and Children, at very low prices.

Beautiful variety of new and fashionable SHAWLS in all styles and grades.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR!

Ladies' and Misses' Skirts, of every description, at Lowest Prices.

Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests, Pants and Suits—Prices the L

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 15, 1876.

Financial circles were quiet and steady to-day, with little change from the previous situation. The supply of money is abundant, and while discount rates remain steady at former figures, there is more tendency toward ease than for some time past. Borrowers experience no difficulty in obtaining all the accommodations they require, provided their standing is unexceptionable or they can present collaterals of undoubted character. Rates rule from 7@9 per cent. on prime commercial paper, with some business done on first-class collaterals as low as 6. Exchange is still in rather tight supply but rules about even in bank settlements. In local stocks and securities we have nothing to note, except a correction of a most annoying and explicable error in our report of the sales made by John D. Bailey last evening. In that report, Exchange National Bank stock was erroneously reported as having been sold at a figure much below its real market value. The real sale was of Allegheny National Bank shares at $61 75. The Bank of Industry stock reported was a lot of ten shares, of which only a part was paid up, and which sold at $20 00 for the lot. We give below recent Eastern quotations on railway stocks and securities of this vicinity:

	Bid.	Asked.
A V R R 7's, 1st	102	103½
A V R R 7's, 2d	80	85
A V R R 6's	47	50
C & P Stock	99	99½
C & P consol's of 1900	111	112
C & P 4th mtge 10's	103½	104
P R R stock	46¾	46¾
P R R 1st mtge 7's	104½	105
P R R gnt c	107½	108
P R R con 6's	106	107
P R R con 6's 1900	101	102
Oil Creek 1st 7's	70½	....
P, C & St L 7's	83¾	84
Do pref'd	132	133
Missouri Pacific	83¼	....
Atlantic & P. pref.	92	....
Bull's run & Quincy	113¾	....
Kansas City & St. Joe	19	....
Union Pac. stock	36¾	....
Central Pac. bonds	103½	....
Union Pac. bonds	103½	....
Do. land grants	103¼	....
Do. S. F. bonds	90	....

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	117¼	New 5's	112¾
5-20's, 1865	110	New 4½'s	109¾
5-20's, 1865, new	112¾	10-40's, registered	113¾
5-20's, 1867	113¾	10-40's, coupons	114¼
5-20's, 1868	113¾	Currency 6's	123½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	45	Virginia, old	39
Tennessee, new	44½	Missouri 6's	105¾
Virginia, new	30		

LONDON, November 15, 5 P. M.—Business at the Stock Exchange to day has been quiet and steady, but there was no marked recovery in prices. Two minor failures are reported in connection with the fortnightly settlement. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to day is £363,000. Consols 95 7-16 for United States bonds—5-20's, 1885, 105¾; do 1867, 108½; 10-40's, 108; new 5's 106¾. Railroad securities.—New York Central 96; Erie 9½; do preferred 17.

PARIS, November 15.—Rentes 104 francs 10 centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 15.—United States bonds—New 5's 101¾.

NEW ORLEANS, November 15.—Gold 110½. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 527.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1876.

Business was moderately active to-day but showed no marked movements in values, and prices on nearly all staples were quotably unchanged from our report of yesterday. The prospects of trade at present seem fair for a moderate activity, but we see no basis for any very marked increase in the demand for merchandise or manufactures for the present. The feeling of uncertainty caused by the doubt about the Presidential election, and the speculations as to the financial policy of the next administration will be likely to operate against any new enterprises, and will inspire caution in the prosecution of established business. The effect of this is apparent in the neutralization of the influence of the European war news on our markets. Had the Presidential question been out of the way, there can be no question but that the European news would have excited a buoyant influence in the grain and stock markets, but, as it is, the anxiety about the trouble at home seems to make men quite indifferent to affairs abroad.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,455	Apples, bbls
Corn, bus	1,692	Cheese, lbs
Wheat, bus	600	Butter, lbs
Barley, bus	1,330	Lard, lbs
Oats, bus	900	Dried fruit, lbs
Oats, sacks	3,988	Hay, bales

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	Week previous.
Flour, bbls	11,084	10,123
Apples, bbls	2,174	1,963
Cheese, lbs	4,941	937
Corn, bus	9,772	6,541
Wheat, bus	3,773	3,943
Barley, bus	14,45	18,595
Oats, bus	24,310	17,409
Butter, lbs	2,581	335
Rye, bus	2,938	1,622
Bacon, lbs	8,550	1,250
Baron, lbs	257	1,415
Potatoes, bus	4,611	8,854
Hay, bales	959	988

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market is moderately active and prices are steady and unchanged. Wheat is firmly held, but millers are not disposed to pay full prices asked, as the present price of flour leaves them an insufficient margin to operate upon. We quote prime Ohio and Pennsylvania red at $1 26@1 30 per bushel; amber at $1 30@1 33@1 35. Corn is quiet and rather easy under liberal receipts. We quote shelled at 56@57c for prime yellow; 55@56c for high-mixed; 53@54c for low mixed. Ear is quiet at 53@55c for prime yellow; 50@52c for mixed; new car corn is in supply and easy at 46@47c@ bushel. Oats are steady and in fair demand at unchanged prices. We quote prime white at 37@38c per bushel; mixed 35@36c. Rye is stronger and in fair demand at 73@75c. Barley is in liberal supply and rather weak for spring. We quote 85@90 for good to prime spring; prime fall $1 10@1 15. Jobbing sales are made at the general advance.

FLOUR—In moderate demand but steady and unchanged. Local millers quote their wholesale rates as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 75@7 00; prime red do $6 25@6 50; fancy do $5 75@6 00; in sacks 25c less per barrel. The jobbing trade is quoted as follows for standard brands of flour are steady as follows: Choice brands of red winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; white do at $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $6 50@6 00; choice patents $7 50@8 00; Graham flour $6 00@6 25; corn meal $3 75 ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 75 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 75; rye flour $4 25@4 75 ₱ barrel.

HAY—Dealers continue to report a fair jobbing demand. We quote loose from wagon at $13 00@13 50 ₱ ton. Baled from first hands at $11 00@12 00 as to quality and condition. From store the usual advance is obtained.

MILL FEED—In moderate supply. The rates current are: Bran $16 50@17 00 ₱ ton; middlings at $18 00@19 00; seconds at $20 00@21 00; fine middlings $19 00@20 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Receipts for the week ending to-day were 1,96 barrels which adds largely to the stock on hand. Patents still unpressed and retain their former level. We note sales in a jobbing way at $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

BEESWAX—Is in fair demand at 29@33c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Are in light supply and steady demand and firm market. We quote at $1 50@1 60 for fair to prime.

BROOM CORN—Supplies are liberal and the market is easy. The rates current are the same as those ruling some days past. We quote choice hurl at 6@7c, as to qual. ity; brush do at 4@5c; self-working at 3½@4c; drum green 4@4½c; red-tipped 3@3½c; inferior not wanted at any price; crooked in fair demand at about 1@2c per cent. off from the prices given, according to quality.

BUTTER—Low grades continue over-abundant and unbearable, but strictly choice rolls are in rather light supply and firm at yesterday's quotations. Receipts by rail and Pittsburgh, on-listing of 355 packages, a comparatively small proportion of which was of choice quality. We quote: Creamery fine 32@33c; do fair to good 28@30c; choice dairy rolls 22@25c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT—Receipts are rather light for the week ending to-day. We quote prime September Ohio factory at 13@14c in round lots; jobbing at 15@16c. We note New York orders at 13½@13c in round lots; 14@14½c in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Are coming in freely and the market is easy. Prices range at $8 00@10 00 ₱ barrel; $2 50@3 50 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—Is in moderate demand and steady. Prices range at $10@12 00 ₱ barrel inclusive for common; $1 50@2 00 for extra choice.

DRIED FRUITS—The supply is large and the market is easy. We quote: Apples 6½@6½c; peaches 10@11c; blackberries 9@9½c; raspberries 20@21c; huckleberries 12@13c; plums 8@8½c; pitted cherries 18@19c; pared pears 18@20c; quarters 6@7c; evaporated apples 9@9½c; sun-dried 5@6c; prunes 6½@7c; Smyrna figs, new, 18c; Brazil nuts 10c; Filberts 12@13c; Tapioca 10c; Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box $5 75. Oranges—Florida $4 50 ₱ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, 2 lb cans per doz, $2 25; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries or cherries do $1 50; pineapples do, $2 25; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 lb cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $2 00; pickles, bbls, $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

Dry Goods.

A rather quiet but steady jobbing trade has been done by our dry goods houses so far this week, amounting on the whole to a considerable increase over the reduced business of last week. Staple makes of seasonable fabrics are in fair demand and show no marked change from previous quotations. The New York *Bulletin* says of that market: "There has been a continued quiet movement in the package trade, although there is no look for any very marked increase in the demand for merchandise or manufactures for the present. The feeling of uncertainty caused by the doubt about the Presidential election, and the speculations as to the financial policy of the next administration will be likely to operate against any new enterprises, and will inspire caution in the prosecution of established business. The effect of this is apparent in the neutralization of the influence of the European war news on our markets. Had the Presidential question been out of the way, there can be no question but that the European news would have excited a buoyant influence in the grain and stock markets, but, as it is, the anxiety about the trouble at home seems to make men quite indifferent to affairs abroad.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,455	Apples, bbls	61
Corn, bus	1,692	Cheese, lbs	435
Wheat, bus	600	Butter, lbs	54
Barley, bus	1,330	Lard, lbs	56
Oats, bus	900	Dried fruit, lbs	585
Oats, sacks	3,988	Hay, bales	65

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	Week previous.
Flour, bbls	11,084	10,123
Apples, bbls	2,174	1,963
Cheese, lbs	4,941	937
Corn, bus	9,772	6,541
Wheat, bus	3,773	3,943
Barley, bus	14,45	18,595
Oats, bus	24,310	17,409
Butter, lbs	2,581	335
Rye, bus	2,938	1,622
Bacon, lbs	8,550	1,250
Baron, lbs	257	1,415
Potatoes, bus	4,611	8,854
Hay, bales	959	988

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market is moderately active and prices are steady and unchanged. Wheat is firmly held, but millers are not disposed to pay full prices asked, as the present price of flour leaves them an insufficient margin to operate upon. We quote prime Ohio and Pennsylvania red at $1 26@1 30 per bushel; amber $1 30@1 33@1 35. Corn is quiet and rather easy under liberal receipts. We quote shelled at 56@57c for prime yellow; 55@56c for high-mixed; 53@54c for low mixed. Ear is quiet at 53@55c for prime yellow; 50@52c for mixed; new car corn is in supply and easy at 46@47c@ bushel. Oats are steady and in fair demand at unchanged prices. We quote prime white at 37@38c per bushel; mixed 35@36c. Rye is stronger and in fair demand at 73@75c. Barley is in liberal supply and rather weak for spring. We quote 85@90 for good to prime spring; prime fall $1 10@1 15. Jobbing sales are made at the general advance.

FLOUR—In moderate demand but steady and unchanged. Local millers quote their wholesale rates as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 75@7 00; prime red do $6 25@6 50; fancy do $5 75@6 00; in sacks 25c less per barrel. The jobbing trade is quoted as follows for standard brands of flour are steady as follows: Choice brands of red winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; white do at $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $6 50@6 00; choice patents $7 50@8 00; Graham flour $6 00@6 25; corn meal $3 75 ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 75 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 75; rye flour $4 25@4 75 ₱ barrel.

HAY—Dealers continue to report a fair jobbing demand. We quote loose from wagon at $13 00@13 50 ₱ ton. Baled from first hands at $11 00@12 00 as to quality and condition. From store the usual advance is obtained.

MILL FEED—In moderate supply. The rates current are: Bran $16 50@17 00 ₱ ton; middlings at $18 00@19 00; seconds at $20 00@21 00; fine middlings $19 00@20 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Receipts for the week ending to-day were 1,96 barrels which adds largely to the stock on hand. Patents still unpressed and retain their former level. We note sales in a jobbing way at $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

BEESWAX—Is in fair demand at 29@33c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Are in light supply and steady demand and firm market. We quote at $1 50@1 60 for fair to prime.

BROOM CORN—Supplies are liberal and the market is easy. The rates current are the same as those ruling some days past. We quote choice hurl at 6@7c, as to quality; brush do at 4@5c; self-working at 3½@4c; drum green 4@4½c; red-tipped 3@3½c; inferior not wanted at any price; crooked in fair demand at about 1@2c per cent. off from the prices given, according to quality.

BUTTER—Low grades continue over-abundant and unbearable, but strictly choice rolls are in rather light supply and firm at yesterday's quotations. Receipts by rail and Pittsburgh, on-listing of 355 packages, a comparatively small proportion of which was of choice quality. We quote: Creamery fine 32@33c; do fair to good 28@30c; choice dairy rolls 22@25c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT—Receipts are rather light for the week ending to-day. We quote at $2 75@3 00 per cwt. for prime quality.

CHEESE—Continues easy and rather quiet, dealers paying very generally stock'd up and the river lights. Prices are firmly held however and show no disposition toward any quotable alteration. Receipts are rather lighter; line in last 362 lots for the week ending to-day. We quote prime September Ohio factory at 13@13½c in round lots; jobbing at 14@14½c. New York cheese rules at 13½@13c in round lots; 14@14½c in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Are coming in freely and the market is easy. Prices range at $8 00@10 00 ₱ barrel; $2 50@3 50 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—Is in moderate demand and steady. Prices range at $10@12 00 ₱ barrel inclusive for common; $1 50@2 00 for extra choice.

DRIED FRUITS—The supply is large and the market is easy. We quote: Apples 6½@6½c; peaches 10@11c; blackberries 9@9½c; raspberries 20@21c; huckleberries 12@13c; plums 8@8½c; pitted cherries 18@19c; pared pears 18@20c; quarters 6@7c; evaporated apples 9@9½c; sun-dried 5@6c; prunes 6½@7c; Smyrna figs, new, 18c; Brazil nuts 10c; Filberts 12@13c; Tapioca 10c; Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box $5 75. Oranges—Florida $4 50 ₱ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 50 ₱ hundred.

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...AY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 15, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Miles P hour	Wea'h.
7 A.M.	29.900	41.5	87	N.W.	6	Cloudy.
2 P.M.	30.070	44	81	N.	10	Cloudy.
9 P.M.	30.220	41	92	S.W.	2	Cloudy.

Mean barometer ..30.130 Highest thermom.. 46
Mean thermom.... 41.2 Lowest thermom.. 40.5
Rainfall..... .24

Next Term.

Pittsburgh Female College opens November 20th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Next Term.

Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music opens November 20th. Sixty full lessons for $18. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Centennial at Beaver.

Prof. N. W. Johnson, of Orville, Ohio, has prepared a large chart of the Centennial grounds and buildings. He is to lecture on this subject in Beaver College Hall Monday evening. The Professor is a ready talker, and we doubt not the evening will be pleasant and profitable for old and young.

Funeral of Judge Lowrie.

The funeral services of the late Judge Lowrie will be held at Meadville, Pa., today, after which the remains will be brought to the North Presbyterian church, corner of Lincoln and Grant avenues, Allegheny, where there will be additional services to morrow, when the funeral will proceed to Allegheny Cemetery.

Sight Restored Again to Miss Lizzie Crawford, Indiana County.

On Thursday last Dr. Sadler, the oculist, operated on a secondary cataract for Miss L. Crawford, sister of Dr. D. R. Crawford, of Smicksburgh Indiana county, Pa. We are glad to chronicle the fact that to-day she returned home able to see to read again. The Doctors remarkable success in eye operations, has gained for him an enviable reputation as an oculist.

Allegheny Base Ball Club.

This club have selected the following players for next season: Hoban and Devlin, formerly of the Louisville club, pitcher and catcher; Goodman, formerly of the Reading Actives, first base; Quest, of the old nine, second base; Nelson, of the old nine, short stop; Williamson, formerly of the Neshannocks, third base; Bennett, formerly of Neshannocks, right field and change catcher; McKelvey, center field and change pitcher. The ninth man (left fielder) and the tenth man have not yet been decided on. The club intend to enlarge the pavilion and erect more seats on their grounds.

A Challenge to Mortal Combat.

Alderman McMasters yesterday issued warrants for the arrest of Patrick Kearns and George Haines, who are charged on oath of Bartley Fox with challenging him to fight a duel. It appears that Kearns and Fox had an altercation about a woman, and the latter alleges that the accused visited his house, on High street, in a carriage, when Haines, acting as second for his friend, presented him with a formal challenge to fight a duel. He had two pistols, and proposed that they take the carriage, drive out of the city, and shoot at each other after the regulations of the *code duello* until one or the other should perish.

The act of Assembly under which the information is made, declares that if any person shall issue or accept a challenge to fight a duel he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars and imprisoned not more than three years.

Track Inspection

The Pennsylvania Railroad officials who are engaged in the work of inspecting the track between this city and New York left Harrisburg yesterday morning. Among the eighty or more inspectors are the following prominent railroad men: Frank Thompson, general manager of the P. R. R.; Clinton Gardner, general superintendent; Theodore N. Ely, superintendent of motive power; P. F. Smith, superintendent of transportation; F. W. Jackson, general superintendent New York division; W. F. Lockard, superintendent Philadelphia division; James McCrea, superintendent Middle division; Edward Pugh, superintendent Pittsburgh division; J. McC. Creighton, superintendent West Penn; General Sewell, of Trenton, N. J.; Cicero Broadhead, of the Lehigh Valley; Robert Neilson, of Elmira, N. Y.; Thomas Gucker, of the P. & E.; H. Fry, superintendent motive power P. & E.; Wm. H. Brown, engineer maintenance of way, Pennsylvania division; W. T. Biddle, of Philadelphia and I. S. Buckalew, N. J.

That Monkey Case.

Mention was made in these columns of the case of A. Lively, who superintends the "Happy Family" at the Tivoli Garden, wherein he made a violent assault on Neil Conlin, punching an ugly hole in his face with the iron attachment of his wooden arm. The aggravated assault and battery prosecution instituted by Conlin against Lively, before Alderman McMasters, was withdrawn on payment of the costs and the doctor's bill by the defendant. When this had been done Lively appeared before Alderman Hilliken and made an information charging Conlin with cruelty to animals, alleging that he did wantonly and maliciously torture and burn a member of the "Happy Family," to wit, a certain ringtail monkey, called Lighted Cigar. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing. It will occur to those who witnessed the cruel, outrageous assault on Conlin that he has suffered quite enough for his trick on the monkey, even if he burned it a little; and it may be added that he claims he will be able to prove that his cigar was not lighted when he offered it to the animal.

Accident on the Panhandle Road.

An accident occurred yesterday morning in Cork run tunnel, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, about four miles from this city, which, although not productive of very disastrous results, caused a great commotion on the part of those who were present.

The following official report was furnished by General Superintendent S. M. Felton, Jr.

At about 10 A. M., an East bound coal train ran into the rear of a construction train in Cork Run tunnel, throwing two coal cars from the track and slightly damaging the engine. Three men on the construction train were slightly injured. A West bound freight train passing on the opposite track was caught by the wreck and had two cars thrown off. A tramp, who had been stealing a ride, was killed. Little damage was done to the property on the road. The cause of the collision is as yet unknown."

—After the above was written the railroad authorities held an investigation at the office of the Superintendent. It appears from the testimony of the trainmen that the block signals indicated that there was a train in the tunnel; that notwithstanding this fact the third section of freight train No. 14 ran in and collided with the construction train, throwing two cars of the track, and that the tramp who was killed was on the platform of one of the freight cars, and received his fatal injuries by being thrown off and crushed by the wrecked cars. The blame seems to rest mainly on the conductor of the freight train. The officers also censured the man in charge of the block signals for permitting the freight train to enter the tunnel.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest on the body of the man who was killed, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. From papers found in his possession it appeared that the name of deceased was Harry Stanton, and that he was a Philadelphian.

From a Nunnery(?).

Sarah McManus, with several *aliases*, was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Bradley, for trial on two charges of larceny by bailee, preferred by Rev. J. S. Wrightnour and David Cowley. It appears that in October last the accused came to Mr. Wrightnour's residence, in the East End, and represented that she had escaped from a convent and was anxious to find a home where she could make herself useful. She was between eighteen and nineteen years of age, and her slight form and otherwise respectable appearance were calculated to impose on the family of the kind-hearted clergyman. The girl was taken in for the time being and made to feel at home. On the 21st of October she suddenly disappeared and simultaneously with her disappearance several valuable silk dresses, a pair of gold bracelets and other articles were missing from the house. The facts were put in the hands of Officer Snyder of the Mayor's police force, and he has been engaged working the case up ever since. Having traced the girl to the residence of her mother, somewhere up the Monongahela river, near Elizabeth, he gave a description of her to Officer Moore, of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. About seven o'clock Tuesday evening the identical girl stepped on to the cars at Eighteenth street, South Side, and she was promptly arrested by officer Moore. She was taken to the lock-up at East End, and had a hearing before Deputy Mayor Bradley yesterday morning. The silk dress she had on was identified by Mr. Wrightnour, as one stolen from his house. The bracelets he had lost were also found in possession of the girl. About the time the robbery was committed at the house of Mr. Wrightnour, a number of other residences were robbed, and it is suspected that this girl had something to do with at least a part of these robberies. It has been since learned that she passed by several names, one of which was "Belle McDonald" and another "Jenny Smith." Mr. Cowley identified several articles found in the possession of the accused which were stolen from his residence in October.

THE DEATH OF MR. FINCH.

The Hearing on a Charge of Homicide—The Testimony—Two of the Suspected Parties Discharged and the Third Held for a Fur her Hearing—Details of a Trouble on Fifth Avenue.

We reported yesterday that Herman Burkhardt, Andreas Aull and Frederick or Fritz Graebel has been arrested for the assault on Edward Finch, which took place on Monday last week at the time of the day parade, from the effects of which Mr. Finch died. Mr. Howard Grounds, who was a member of the drum corps attached to the Temperanceville Battalion, having seen a man struck at about the time that Mr. Finch was injured, was called upon to visit the prisoners, and he identified one of the three, Fritz Graebel, as the man who struck another on the head with a piece of board while passing along Fifth avenue in front of the Opera House. On this, there being nothing against Burkhart and Aull, they were discharged, and yesterday morning a partial hearing was had in the case of Graebel. The defendant was represented by M. Swartzweider, Esq.

THE TESTIMONY.

Mr. Howard Grounds being sworn testified as follows: The first I saw of the fight was in turning the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street; a fight occurred and the column was broken; the drum corps was scattered, but myself and three others proceeded to march down Fifth avenue; some place near the front of the Pittsburgh Opera House, some person on the sidewalk called out something; Fritz Graebel had been marching in front of me; saw him run out of the ranks toward the sidewalk, and saw him strike a man on the left side of the head with a piece of board; didn't know the man who was struck; he fell as soon as he was struck; saw a colored man in Birmingham this morning; he had a wound on the left temple similar to that received by the man on Fifth avenue; couldn't identify the deceased as the man I saw struck on Fifth avenue; the man I saw struck fell as soon as he received the blow; I was excited at the time of the fight; couldn't say the deceased was the same man; don't know whether or not the man who was struck had hair on his face; I only saw one man struck; the fighting commenced at Smithfield street and Fifth avenue; Graebel was in front of the drum corps; never had any conversation with Graebel since that day; after he hit the man Graebel told me not to "say anything about it;" never heard Graebel say anything more about the matter; the man who was struck was standing somewhere near the entrance to the Opera House; know the place because I have been there; a number of men were standing in the entrance; saw the man who was struck wound was in the same place at that received by the man I saw struck; I couldn't positively recognize the deceased as the man I saw Graebel on the day of the parade. Saw a man struck by Graebel and he fell; that's all I know; the club had been assembled at Fifth avenue and Smithfield street; Graebel struck with a board which had been carried for some distance; when we started out he carried a ladder; he broke this ladder on me while we were hauled on the Monongahela bridge; he put the ladder up against me in a joke, and tried to climb up; he fell and the ladder was broken; he carried a piece of the ladder some time and then picked up a piece of board; it was about five feet long and six or seven inches wide; don't know whether or not he whittled it down so as to make a handle; I can't describe what kind of clothes the man wore who was hit; as soon as the man dropped I left.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

Mr. Swartzwelder proceeded to cross-question the witness, when the following was elicited: I cannot tell the time of day the assault was committed; there wasn't much of a fight at Fifth avenue and Smithfield street; the avenue was filled with people, and I couldn't see all the fight; can't say how far down Fifth avenue the fight continued; I stopped opposite the entrance to the Opera House; from the corner of the Opera House our drum corps was scattered; there was general disorder on the street; Graebel was marching in front of the drum corps at the time; three other drummers besides myself were in line; Graebel was in front of me; saw him run out to the sidewalk and strike a man, but did not know the man; Fritz was blackened to represent a darkey; I was excited when I saw the blow; had not been drinking; saw so much fighting that I was "mixed up;" knew Fritz well; he works in the same mill in which I work; after the blow, didn't see Fritz for some time; the man who was struck was on the left hand side of the street going down; a good many persons were standing around; Fritz has been working at the mill since the parade; can't say he has been working every day as I have been off myself for a week; saw the dead man, Mr. Finch, in Birmingham this morning; was kept in the house by officer Havis; did not identify him as the man who was struck on Fifth avenue; can't say how the man I saw struck was dressed; Capt. Wilson was the commander of the club; don't know how many members were out on parade; the drum corps was connected with the club, and consisted of twelve men; was with me at the time; the others had scattered.

Mayor—Who were those three?

Witness—I don't know whether I have a right to answer that question.

Mayor—The question is a proper one, and you must answer.

Witness the detectives can find out the names if they want them.

Mayor—Never mind the detectives. We are trying to find out the truth, and if you know the names they must be given. This investigation is for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, who committed the assault. The prisoner is entitled to all the facts.

Witness—The detectives know the names.

Mayor—Treat may be; but we desire you to give them.

Witness—Well the names are George Evans, A. F. Bowler and John Moore. I can't say whether the man who was struck was young or old.

At this point Mayor McCarthy announced that the hearing would be adjourned until this morning as ten o'clock.

It should be stated in justice to the West End Battalion that the accused was not a member of that organization. Dressed fantastically he took a place in their front, but had no connection with them. Graebel at the hearing was dressed in his working clothes, which he wore at the time of his arrest. He is of rather light build, but seems to be wiry and full of vim, and apparently about the height of forty years of age. He was accompanied by his wife and son, the latter, one of three children, being about thirteen years of age. Graebel had an ugly looking wound on the left side of his head, inflicted by a brick thrown by a boy while the club to which he belongs was marching through West Pittsburgh on the way home from the procession.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Religious Press on the Situation.

The *Christian Advocate* says: We wish we could tell our readers who is President elect, but they will have to bear with us the common suspense. Had there been a fair and peaceful ballot South, as well as North, it would have been determined before now to the satisfaction of all. But fraud is suspected, with good reason, in Louisiana, if not elsewhere, that if permitted to succeed would defeat the will of the people, and bring into peril the existence of the Government itself." No honest man, no lover of his country, can desire his party to succeed at the expense of the purity of elections. We know the dangers and horrors of civil war, but the ultimate danger to the stability of our institutions would be greater to allow a President to be elected by fraud, than even such a war could bring. The one might leave the foundations of government firmer that it found them; the other would loosen every stone therein.

The *Presbyterian Banner* remarks: The manly and out spoken denunciation of fraudulent election returns, and the appeal in behalf of law, peace and good order, contained in President Grant's order to General Sherman of the 10th inst., as mentioned in our secular news, will receive the hearty approbation of every honest man. No true American citizen can read without blushing for his country's honor the reports of violent interference with the right to vote and of fraudulent tampering with the ballot box. No punishment could well be too severe for the miscreants of any party who resort to these detestable and dangerous modes of securing their political predominance. Not only the national honor, but the common safety of the country and the very existence of our Government, are menaced by these reckless desperadoes, insensible to every feeling higher than the mercenary instinct which would barter truth, honor, peace and patriotism for place and pelf. The President has nobly said that no man worthy of office would accept it at such a sacrifice.

The Foxburg Fire.

The fact of the arrest of Burns and Douglass for incendiarism at Foxburg was published a few days ago when it was stated that notwithstanding evidence was adduced before Justice Daily, of Parker, that they had threatened to do the burning, and furthermore that one of the prisoners had confessed the crime, the Justice discharged them. The *Parker Daily*, referring to the case, says: "After the case was over we carefully examined the evidence adduced, and, in common fairness, are bound to say that we think the Justice was perfectly right, as there was certainly nothing upon which any Grand Jury could find a bill, nor indeed any *prima facie* evidence to hold the defendants for trial. The detective said he felt morally certain that the men were guilty, but feeling morally certain has nothing to do with legal proof. When cases of this kind are pending people should be certain they have sufficient evidence before making an arrest."

THE COUNTY TAXES.

Statement of the Commissioners for 1876.

The County Commissioners have prepared their statement for the year 1876, for the Secretary of Internal Affairs, of which the following is a recapitulation:

PITTSBURGH.

Number of taxables, 37,739; aggregate value of real estate taxable, $146,046,839; value of household furniture, including gold and silver plate (exceeding $300) $691,680; aggregate amount of money at interest (including bonds, stocks, &c.,) $94,570; number of horses, mares, geldings and mules over the age of four years, 5,142; value of the same, $385,187; number of cows and neat cattle over four years, 1,731; value of the same, $52,440; aggregate value of property taxable for State purposes at three mills on the dollar, $1,823,877; amount of State tax assessed, at the rate of three mills on the dollar, $897,157; aggregate number of all pleasure carriages and buggies, 1,176; aggregate value of same, $173,727; aggregate tax of same, at the rate of one per cent., $1,737 27; valuation of salaries, emoluments of office, posts of profit, trades, occupations and professions, $15,767,767; aggregate value of all property taxable for county purposes, $172,712,209; number of gold lever watches, 1,631; silver watches, 216; aggregate amount of tax on all watches, $1,299 75; aggregate amount of State tax assessed, $7,198 55; aggregate amount of county tax assessed, at the rate of one and a half mills on the dollar, $259,-068 33.

ALLEGHENY AND BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.

Number of taxables in city and boroughs, 28,339; townships, 18,075; aggregate value of real estate taxable in city and boroughs, $722,368 51; townships, $65,441,197; value of all household furniture, including gold and silver plate (exceeding $300) in city and boroughs, $402,306; townships $82,228; aggregate amount of money at interest (including bonds, stocks, etc.) in city and boroughs, $288,060; townships, $252,112; number of horses, mares, geldings and mules, over four years of age, in city and boroughs, 4,396; townships, 8 775; value of same in city and boroughs, $434,752; townships, $761,445; number of cows and neat cattle over four years in city and boroughs, 2,425; townships, 11,341; value of same in city and boroughs, $76,239; townships, $287,561; aggregate value of property taxable for State purposes, at three mills in city and boroughs, $1,199,957; townships, $1,383,346; amount of State tax assessed at three mills in the city and boroughs, $3,602 76; townships, $4,149 83; aggregate number of pleasure carriages and buggies in city and boroughs, 922; townships, 792; aggregate value of same in city and boroughs, $105,716; townships, 49,012; aggregate tax of same at one per cent. in city and boroughs, $1,057 16; townships, $490 13; valuation of salaries, emoluments, trades, occupations, professions in boroughs, $1,461,900; townships, $5,523,691; aggregate value of property taxable for county purposes in city and boroughs, $84,034,418; townships, $60,386,145; number of gold lever watches in city and boroughs, 1,462; townships, 510; silver lever watches in city and boroughs, 485; townships, 305; aggregate amount of tax on all watches in city and boroughs, $1,461; townships, $677 25; aggregate amount of State tax assessed in city and boroughs, $6,121 11; townships, $5,226 29; aggregate amount of county tax assessed at the rate of two mills, including one half mill for poor, in city and boroughs $141,999 18; townships, $120,561 32.

TOTALS.

Number of taxables in county, 84,353; valuation of real estate, $281,724,887; value of all property taxable for county purposes, $318,044,763; amount of State tax assessed, at three mills, $11,724 16; aggregate amount of State tax assessed, $18,-455 86; aggregate amount of county tax assessed, $521,566 83.

COURT PROCEEDINGS

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew, and Justice Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward.

The case of Beeson vs. Hepler was *non prossed*.

Appeal of Evans, Dalzell & Co.; *certiorari* to the Common Pleas of Butler county. Argued by McJunkin and Campbell for appellants and Thompson and Scott for appellees.

Wiscarver, assignee vs. Rinehart's executors, error to the Common Pleas of Green county. Argued by Lazear for plaintiff in error and Black contra.

Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Baltimore Railroad Company vs. Clemer's executors, error to the Common Pleas of Washington county. Argued by Wilson for plaintiff in error and Bredin contra.

Appeal of A. P. Hopkins, Certiorari to the Orphans' Court of Washington county. Argued by Gow for appellant and M. C. Acheson for appellee.

Clark vs. Boyer. Error to the Common Pleas of Butler county. Argued by McJunkin for plaintiff in error and McMurray contra.

McVay vs. Henderson, for use. Error to the Common Pleas of Butler county. Argued by K. Marshall for plaintiff in error and McJunkin contra.

Bock vs. Lenhart. Error to the Common Pleas of Fayette county. Argued by K. Marshall for plaintiff in error and J. J. Miller contra.

Stewart's executors vs. Berg. Error to the Common Pleas of Fayette county. Argued by E. Campbell for plaintiff in error and D. Kane contra.

Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Baltimore Railroad Company vs. Gordon's heirs. Error to the Common Pleas of Washington county. Argued by Wilson for plaintiff in error and Bredin contra.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The attention of this court was occupied with the case of George W. Gordon vs. M. D. Mercur. This is an action of debt to recover the value of nine promissory notes, amounting to $30,000. Other suits involved about $60,000. The defendant is a native of the eastern part of the State, the plaintiff being a resident of Massachusetts. These notes were given in payment of debts of the Sullivan and Erie Coal and Railroad Company, of which company the defendant, who gave his notes, and was to have the notes and bonds of the said company in payment thereof. The plaintiff alleges that defendant never gave these bonds, and that therefore there was no consideration. Messrs. Armstrong & Linn, of Williamsport, appear for plaintiff, and Al. and S. Gamble, of the same place, for defendant.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of John Beecher and Simon L. Burd, partners as Beecher & Burd, vs. A. M. Barr and wife, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $925 91.

Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company vs. D. Briggs, executor of the estate of T. W. Briggs, deceased; action on a note. Verdict for plaintiffs for $2,-299 50.

John Penny vs. Wm. N. Robbins and Robert Jenkins; action to recover the balance of a quantity of coal, alleging that the measurement was wrong. On trial before Judge Stowe.

John Stewart vs. W. J. Riggs; action on a mechanics lien, two cases. On trial together before Judge Collier.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

McDonald vs. Grubbs; Morley *et al.* vs. John H. Hare; Ferguson *et al.* vs. Patton (2); Israel vs. Quinn; Grubbs vs. Lohr; Huckenstein vs. Franz *et al.*; McGonigle vs. McGonigle; Krause vs. Greenawalt; Laremer vs. Kirkpatrick; Flenniken vs. Jones; Kimball vs. Hutchinson; Clark *et al.* vs. Stacey; Miller vs. Holmes, Lafferty & Co.; Hall, executor, vs. Wright; Burke vs. Walton & Co.; Duff's vs. same; Carey & Morris vs. Omslaer; Omsiser vs. Couch *et al.*

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge White.

Andrew D. Miller vs. the Workingmen's Saving Bank. Verdict for the defendant.

The case of Christopher Hoge vs. Thompson F. McCabe is still on trial. The action is an ejectment suit for the recovery of about eighteen acres of land in Scott township.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Miller vs Josephs; Sweeney vs Gibbs; Patterson *et ux* vs Henry Shafer; Mehaffey *et al.* vs Horner & Roberts; Schnaer & Klein vs Ableter & Co.; Brewer vs O. H. P. Williams (four cases); Keystone B and L Association of Pittsburgh vs Tyner; McMichael, trustee, vs Dysthelet *et al.*, (two cases); Bushnell, for use, vs Union Refining and Storing Company; Hawthorn, for use, vs Jones; Katz vs Nusser; Scully, in trust, vs Fowler; Greenlee vs City of Pittsburgh; Moorman vs Pittock & Nevin; Provost vs Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company; Hamilton & Fetterman, guardian of Emmett Hamilton, vs same; City of Pittsburgh vs Alex. King.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing

E. Egan, charged with assault and battery, was found not guilty, and the prosecutor, Elizabeth Moss, was directed to pay costs.

In the case of James Orr Allen, charged with selling liquor on Sunday, on oath of Richard Leaf, *nolle prosequi* allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

Wm. Allen, charged with assault and battery, on oath of Lenna Bell. Defendant not guilty, and the costs divided equally between the defendant and prosecutrix.

Edward Turner, charged with malicious mischief, on oath of John Moore. Not guilty, but the defendant to pay costs.

Nathan Whiting, David Henry, Joseph Elliott and W. Maxwell, charged with obstructing the execution of a legal process. *Nolle prosequi* allowed on payment of costs by the defendants.

John Granger charged with selling liquor without a license, on oath of Thomas Pascol, pleaded *nolo contendere*.

John Meiss was convicted of malicious mischief.

Patrick Driscol is on trial on a charge of attempting to commit arson, on oath of Patrick McCarty.

Moody and Sankey.

CHICAGO, November 13, 1876.

My dear Brother Scovel: In reply to your letter of some days ago, I would say, that Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey are to be here until the last of December, and the first of January they begin in Boston, to remain for some three months. After that I think they propose going South for a brief time. I regret that they cannot go to Pittsburgh the present season, as it is a field in which I have a very special interest, and I hope to be there with them next year. Very respectfully yours,

THOMAS H. CREE.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Monthly Meeting of the Commissioners.

A regular meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held last evening. Messrs. Erwin, Coates, Pitcairn, Pender, McIlroy, Torley and Wilson, President, being in attendance.

Chief Engineer White presented his report for October, showing that there were twenty-eight fires and alarms during the month, with a total loss of $3,515. The larger fires were:

October 12, box 215, four frame dwellings on Laurel avenue, near Bloomfield; loss $1,000.

October 15, box 238, gas works of Eastern Exchange Hotel, Penn avenue, East End; loss $300.

October 18, box 52, roof of dwelling on Ann street, near Pride; loss $200.

October 23, box 81, four frame dwellings on Bedford avenue, near Kirkpatrick street, loss $1,500.

Several resignations and appointments to fill the vacancies were reported. The report was approved.

The Secretary made the following report of the financial condition of the Board:

Expenses for October	$ 11,690 72
Previously expended during 1876	94,249 86
Total to date	$105,940 58

The election for members of the Thirty-second ward hose carriage was postponed on account of the absence of Commissioners Larimer and Hays.

A number of bills were approved.

After the transaction of business of minor importance, the Board adjourned.

MANUFACTURING NOTES.

The new Siemens furnace, at the works of Park, Bro. & Co., is heated up and continues to turn out steel this week. It is said to be the largest furnace of the kind in the country.

S. Rauser, Esq., of Sharon, is putting in some of his patent sandstone necks for puddling furnaces for a number of the Pittsburgh iron works. These necks have been in use at the works of the Westerman Iron Company for the past year.

Messrs. S. Barnes & Co., fire brick manufacturers, Rochester, Pa., have recently contracted for the making of a lining (30-inch brick) for the No. 1 Isabella furnace, and for a lining for the No. 2 Sweaver furnace, Sharon, and a lining and hosh for the Fannie furnace, West Middlesex. This firm are now working on the lining for the Hubbard (Ohio) furnace, mention of which has been made in these columns some weeks since, and will complete both jobs in kiln they are now filling.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Company, Pittsburgh, commenced to run their work half time on Tuesday, but retain their usual force of workmen, one hundred. It is to be hoped they will soon have occasion to run full time again.

The new gas well at Beaver Falls, Pa., has been cased 305 feet with ten inch casing and 400 feet with eight inch. A splendid stream of salt water has been reached, which yields a very fine quality of salt, one gallon of water producing one pound of salt.

The prominent steel manufacturing firm of Anderson & Woods, Pittsburgh, has been dissolved, Mr. Woods retiring. Mr. Anderson has taken into partnership with him Mr. Walter Passavant, and the business will be continued under the firm name of Anderson & Passavant.

Mr. Calvin Wells has retired from the well known steel manufacturing firm of Hussey, Wells & Co., and the style of the firm has been changed to Hussey, Howe & Co.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Pittsburgh Opera House.

It has been said, and well said, that *Juliet* was the child of Shakespeare's creative ecstacy, embodying the world's most perfect dream of beauty, passion, tenderness and final despair. In it the ideal delicacy, sweetness and purity are cunningly mingled with fire and passion, and its embodiment by an actress requires peculiar qualifications rarely seen on the stage. The great *Juliet* must be the vehicle of an inspiration, which is born of remarkable and exceptional dramatic power and magnetism. Study cannot compass it—mere art cannot copy it. Such a character, then, must be born in the personal possibilities of an actress, and merely made to order by imitation of an ideal.

This difficult task was essayed last evening by Miss Neilson. The earlier scenes were full of girlish petulance, the naivete and simplicity associated with a maiden verging toward womanhood. In the balcony scene she reveals with great subtleness of suggestion the transition from the girl to the passionate woman. Miss Neilson's acting is full of cumulative effects, and grows in intensity through all the succeeding scenes of the character. *Tybalt* slain and *Romeo* banished, all the complicated chords of feeling in *Juliet*, from tender grief to overpowering despair, are swept with a powerful yet delicate hand.

The scene in the fourth act, where *Juliet* takes the narcotic, is the culmination of the interest of the play as a phase of the most intense tragic acting. Her love, devotion, anger, grief are embodied in a series of impressive pictures, symmetrical in every outline and brilliant in coloring. *Juliet*, immediately after taking the poison given her by the friar, paints with fearful vividness the loathsome horrors of the charnel-house.

The study of detail in each and every movement, the elaborate suggestiveness with which each gesture and facial change is made to interpret the interior meaning of the lines, with a myriad of subtle touches, constitute a masterpiece of his trionic excellence worthy to rank with the most perfect performances of the age. So much for *Juliet*.

Mr. Plympton's *Romeo* was in the main a very satisfactory performance, although in not many respects. Another month or longer stage experience would have worked out. His chief failing is a lack of that consciousness of intense passion natural to the southern character. His scene in the mill with *Friar Lawrence*, noticeably, evidenced this.

Mr. Bond's *Mercutio* was only fair. He galloped through the "Queen Mab" lines, where he could have given them much more force by a little delineation.

Mrs. Hollingsworth's *Nurse* was very good piece of acting. Mr. Hicks, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Willard, Mr. Stockwell, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Dean and others deserve mention.

The play was mounted with taste and elegance, and passed off well. Miss Neilson was called before the curtain several times, and Mr. Plympton was similarly honored.

This evening Miss Neilson will repeat her beautiful impersonation of *Rosalind*. To-morrow evening, for her benefit, she will appear as *Juliet*.

On Saturday "People's Night"—"Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl," will be produced for the first time in three years, it is said, by Mr. Cooke.

The sale of seats opens this morning for the engagement of Mr. John E. Owens, who will appear next week in a number of his best comedies.

Library Hall.

Miss Katie Putnam is rapidly gaining in the good graces of our people, as is evidenced by the nightly increasing numbers of her audiences. She is an actress of positive and decided talents, and in the dual character of *Little Nell* and the *Marchioness*, in the "Old Curiosity Shop," displays them to the best possible advantage. This play was produced for the third time last evening, and elicited much applause. The company appear to much better advantage than in their first performance. Mr. Coleman's *Quilp* of itself is worth going a day's journey to see.

This evening the last performance but one will be given of the "Old Curiosity Shop." For her benefit to-morrow evening Miss Putnam will produce for the first time in this city a new drama written specially for her, entitled "Tot, the Match Girl." At the matinee on Saturday "Old Curiosity Shop," and in the evening "Tot."

Miss Dickinson.

Next Monday evening Miss Anna Dickinson will commence an engagement at Library Hall, in the character of *Anne Boleyn*, in a historical play written by herself, entitled "The Crown of Thorns." She played last week in St. Louis, and the *Dispatch* of that city spoke of her as follows:

"Miss Louisans, directed in their judgment of Miss Dickinson by the ranting critics of some of the Eastern papers, have thought ill of her stage character, and many there were who have listened with enraptured ears to the eloquent addresses she delivered from the rostrum, that sighed with deep regret that she should ever have abandoned that platform for the stage. But let all idle fears be dissipated. Miss Dickinson, with her slight crudities as an actress, wonderful genius, brilliant power of interpretation, her remarkable conception of characters, and withal, her bright literary accomplishments, is the greater actress than the powerful elocutionist and orator.

The venom of adverse criticism has been turned against her, and now America only looks on to applaud. She wears the crown of thorns" with grace and becomingness, and the prickly tines constitute her armory.

The story of the persecuted consort of King Henry VIII, is familiar to all readers of England's history, but for many years the public have regarded her tragic death as fortunate for the morals and happiness of England. Miss Dickinson, however, has reversed this old time idea in her play, and makes the poor Queen a martyr to the wiles and cunning of the Cardinal and Cromwell. Her acting last night was a marvel of studiousness, care and accuracy. The audience applauded to the echo and accorded a reception in point of enthusiasm of which Miss Dickinson should feel proud.

Academy of Music.

The Shakespeare Club, aided by Dr. George H. Keyser and Mrs. Dr. Saddler, will give a performance of "Richelieu" at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the orphans. Dr. Keyser, who has won no slight reputation in the part, will impersonate the wily Cardinal; Mrs. Saddler will be the *Julie De Mortemar*; Mr. J. M. G. McClung the *Father Joseph*, with the other characters in the hands of the members of the club. Seats are on sale at Knake's, No. 12 Sixth street.

A CHILD, aged three months, of Charles Morritz, of No. 586 Penn street, was found dead in bed about one o'clock yesterday morning. It is supposed to have died of spasms.

BAR MEETING.

Death of Hon. Walter H. Lowrie.

A meeting of the members of the bar was held yesterday afternoon in the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, room to take action in regard to the decease of the Hon. Walter H. Lowrie.

Hon. Thomas Ewing was called to the Chair, Hon. James P. Sterrett, Hon. William G. Hawkins, George P. Hamilton and C. B. M. Smith, Esqs., were chosen Vice-Presidents and S. H. Geyer, Thomas J. Keenan and Samuel Harper Esqs., Secretaries.

After the Chair in appropriate remarks had stated the object of the meeting the following Committee on Resolutions was appointed, viz: John H. Hampton, Robert Woods, Thomas M. Marshall, George Sbiras, Jr., and William B. Rodgers.

The meeting then adjourned to reassemble this afternoon at three o'clock in the same room when the report of the Committee on Resolutions will be presented and further suitable proceedings be had.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

A Concert to Be Given by the Allegheny Quartette Assisted By the Christ Church Choir and Others.

The Executive Committee of the Humane Society held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon.

Superintendent Street reported attention to a number of cases of cruelty to animals during the past two weeks.

Mr. W. H. Slack, from the Allegheny Quartette Club, reported that they had decided to accept the invitation of the committee of the Society to get up a concert for its benefit. They had also the promise of Christ Church choir and the loan of a piano from S. Hamilton, Esq., the well-known music dealer.

After some discussion as to arrangements to be made, the meeting adjourned, and it was announced that the Committee on Concert would meet this afternoon at 3:45 o'clock.

Man Drowned.

About five o'clock last evening a teamster for Lee & Hamilton, named Robert McGivern, was drowned in the Allegheny river, near Lindsey & McCutcheon's mill, Allegheny. He unhitched his team at the time mentioned and mounted one of the animals and rode into the river, leading the other, for the purpose of watering them. The horse which he bestrode became entangled in his harness and fell, the rider pitching over his head, and both man and horse were drowned. The body of McGivern was recovered a few minutes after and undertaken to his residence, No. 29 Lacock street, where an inquest will be held to day. Deceased was a widower, aged forty five years, and leaves one child.

The Shotgun Policy.

D. R. Lee made an information before Alderman Milliken, yesterday, charging L. J. Kuechler, a dentist, of Allegheny, with threatening to shoot him. Lee, who is also a dentist, was employed in the office of the defendant, and he alleges that the said defendant, on Wednesday evening, stationed himself at the door of his sleeping apartment with a loaded gun, threatening to shoot him if he came out, and confined him so greatly that he remained in his room all night. The accused gave bail for a hearing.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

JOSEPH RIDDLE, of Springdale, who was shot by his brother, who mistook him for a burglar, is still in a critical condition.

FREDERICK W. HEPP, of Crawford county, yesterday filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Rogers.

WILLIAM MOORE, charged with larceny by bailee on oath of Isaac Harrison, was committed by Alderman McMasters for trial.

DOLAS A. FORBES was committed, by Alderman McKenna, to await a hearing on charge of forgery. Phoebe Forbes is the prosecutrix.

THE money due the city by the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, will, it is said, be paid over to the Controller during the present week.

JOHN OAKLEY, of Allegheny, who is charged before Squire Smith with the larceny of $140 from John Dolohan, waived a hearing and gave bail for court.

SCHUYLER COLFAX will deliver his lecture on "Abraham Lincoln," in the First U. P. church, Allegheny, on Monday evening next. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Seventh U. P. church, of this city.

THE funeral of the lamented Mrs. Rachel Moreland, late wife of Alderman John D. Moreland, was largely attended by the relatives and friends of the family yesterday afternoon from St. James' chapel, Sixteenth street and Penn avenue.

CONTROLLER BROWN, of Allegheny, has just redeemed twenty $1,000 Park bonds, first issue, seven per cent. These bonds are quoted at 105, and the holders are fortunate enough with them at par; 229 of these were issued, and of these 120 are still out. They were issued in 1867.

AN Allegheny physician, of considerable experience, states that the present smallpox hospital is entirely too far away—eleven miles. The sick are unable to stand riding this distance in a wagon, and the M. D. is in question favors a more accessible locality than Claremont for the hospital.

PATRICK BRANNEGAN has sued the Pennsylvania Company, oper